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MID-WEST

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SENATE TURNS DOWN BEER TAX

BIG SCRAMBLE ON TO GET SHARE OF RELIEF BILLIONS

Senator Robert Wagner
Files Measure For
\$2,300,000,000

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A nation-wide scramble to get in on the proposed split of a two billion dollar federal relief melon was under way Wednesday. Senate Democrats also added another bill to the long list of measures and programs providing billions for new public work construction, the financing of non-federal self-liquidating profit making projects, and direct loans to states for the relief of destitute persons.

Introduced By Wagner

Wednesday's measure was introduced by Senator Robert F. Wagner (Dem., N. Y.), chairman of a Democratic steering subcommittee appointed to formulate a definite relief program. It is endorsed by several other senators, including Joseph T. Robinson (Ark.), Democratic leader. It provides one billion 500 millions for the nonfederal so-called self-liquidating projects, 500 millions for federal public works, and 300 millions for direct loans to states.

Press Pet Schemes

Hardly had the measure been introduced when it became known that congressional and local adherents of all sorts of projects for new public buildings, river and harbor improvements, and public roads are already actively making

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FEDERAL GRAIN AGENCY OUSTED

Udike Co. Loses Trading
Privileges On Board
Of Trade

CHICAGO, Ill.—Trading privileges on the Chicago Board of Trade were taken from the Udike Grain company and two officials of the firm, owned by the government financed Farmers National Grain corporation, were suspended by the exchange's board of directors Wednesday effective June 11.

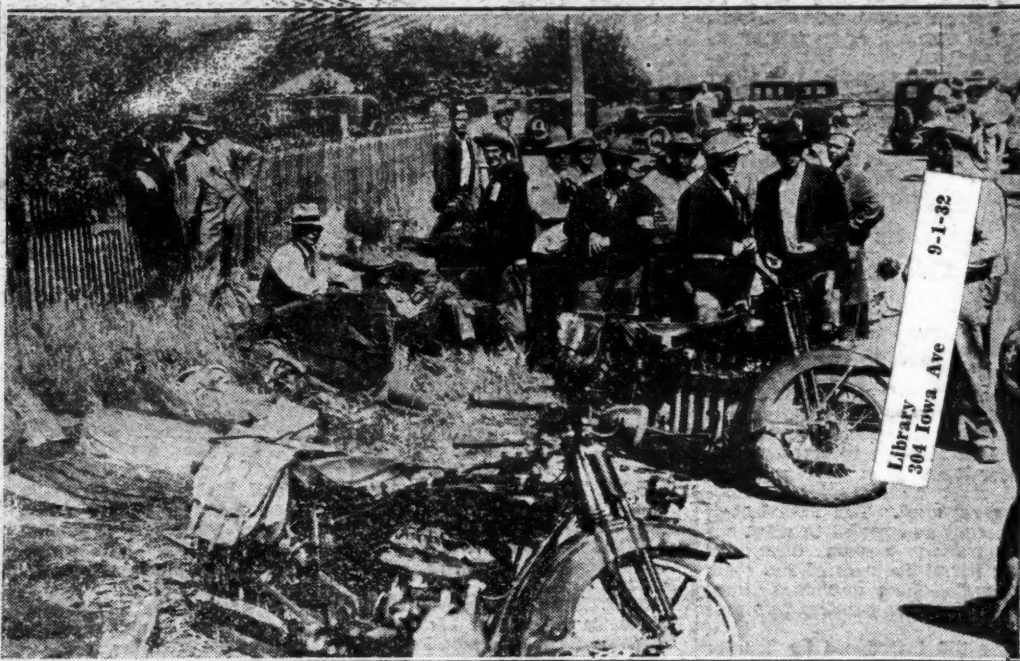
The action was taken following hearings over a period of two months in which the directors said they established that the Udike company's officers had falsified statements of ownership to the exchange.

Prod J. Thatcher, president of the company, was suspended for five years, and J. F. Florentine, secretary-treasurer and trader for the company, was suspended for two years. Thatcher has been an exchange member 32 years and Florentine 25 years.

"The two officers were guilty of violating certain rules of the exchange," the directors said in a statement, "by making false affidavits to the effect that they were owners of stock in the Udike company when in reality this stock had been transferred and sold to the Farmers National Grain corporation."

These stock ownership statements, submitted under rules of the board of trade, were made on June 1, 1931, and Dec. 31, 1931. Proven false, the directors reported, the misstatements alone constituted grounds for suspension.

Bonus Army Moves Along By Automobiles



(Acme Photo)

The bonus army resting along the road near Caseyville, Ill., waiting for auto trucks to take members east into Indiana. The boys started out from Portland, Ore., several weeks ago and are gaining recruits every day. The army plans to reach Washington, D. C., to present pleas for the payment of the soldiers' bonus. Some of the autos are shown, and in the foreground are state police motorcycles.

ATTORNEY FREED IN KIDNAP CASE

Jury Acquits Swalwell,
Termed "Judas" By
Prosecutor

CHICAGO, Ill.—Attorney Ward Swalwell was found not guilty Wednesday night of the kidnaping of Dr. Max Gocht and his wife, Georgia, by a jury in Judge Philip Sullivan's Criminal court.

The verdict was read at 9:15 o'clock. This jury retired for deliberations at 3:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, and reached its verdict at 8. The delay in its return was occasioned by the absence of Judge Sullivan, who was at dinner.

Several Ballots Taken

Swalwell heard the words which freed and exonerated him with tears in his eyes. He shook hands with the jurors, and told them that he could now return to his wife and two children with a free mind. The jurors refused to discuss their deliberations except to say that they had taken "several ballots" before reaching an agreement.

Swalwell, a former assistant state's attorney, was one of four indicted for the crime. He was left the lone defendant Tuesday when Judge Sullivan directed a verdict of not guilty for Edward Finnen, a saloon keeper, John Pingera and William Thomas, original defendants, pleaded guilty at the start of the trial.

Four Verdict Forms

While four verdict forms were given to the jury, including one calling for the death penalty, the state did not stress a demand for the electric chair in closing arguments. Death, life imprisonment, a prison term of not less than five years, or a verdict of not guilty may be returned by the jury.

"The most dangerous man in the community is the intellectual, versed in law, who has been in the state's attorney's office, and then turns bad," Prosecutor C. Way-

Please turn to page three

Drys Up In Arms Because Of Damp Hoover Platform

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Disclosure that President Hoover is engaged in drafting a Republican national platform plank squinting in the direction of the resubmission of the 18th amendment to the states has precipitated a state of war in the Republican party.

The heads of the dry organizations, who have dictated Republican policies on prohibition for a decade or more, are up in arms over the threatened reverse for their cause. A meeting of the national board of prohibition strategy has been called for next week to consider the crisis, particularly ways and means of getting the President back on the dry reservation.

FAMILY ABDUCTED AND BANK LOOTED

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Authorities throughout southeastern Arkansas and Mississippi are searching for two bandits who robbed the Bank of Portland, Portland, Ark., of \$9,769 Wednesday and kidnaped Frank P. Harvey, the cashier, his wife and son, and a woman guest in his home. Several hours later the cashier and his family were released near Vicksburg, Miss.

Harvey was aroused shortly after 8 o'clock Wednesday morning by the bandits, who took possession of his home. Harvey, his wife, their 18 year old son, and Mrs. Ella Vann, their guest, were forced into the bandits' car and were driven to the bank.

There Harvey, menaced with revolvers and shotguns, was forced to open the vault. After the currency had been scooped up the cashier was hurried back into the automobile and driven off.

Harvey and his wife, in his own car, with one of the bandits and young Harvey and Mrs. Vann in the other car were taken for a wild 150 mile ride.

SEABURY ACCUSES NEW YORK MAYOR

Walker Nets \$246,600 In
Stock Deal With
No Investment

NEW YORK—Mayor James J. Walker fought for his political life Wednesday in one of the most turbulent and disorderly public hearings ever held in a courtroom.

In a duel with white haired, calm Samuel Seabury, the dapper little mayor had a crowded, rowdy audience cheering him on to wisecrack after wisecrack despite the mountain of damaging evidence that piled up as the hours passed and which Mr. Walker had a minimum of success in explaining away.

The mayor's first day before the Hofstadter legislative committee investigating New York City affairs was more like circus day in a county seat town than a dignified court proceeding. It was a big show—one of the town's most extraordinary spectacles.

What Hearing Revealed

Nevertheless, before Mr. Walker stepped down from the witness chair for a night's rest, these outstanding developments had been introduced and partly sifted:

1. The story of an adventure into high finance with Paul Block, the publisher, in which Mayor Walker made a profit of \$246,692 in Wall street without putting up a penny. Nothing, it was testified, was said about covering losses because there never were any losses to be covered.

2. The marking for identification of a number of mysterious and unexplained letters of credit issued by Mayor Walker in which no names were made public. The marked exhibits in this instance were not introduced as evidence among members of the committee on the right to go into Mayor Walker's private and family life.

U. S. Frowns On Joint Account
3. The fact with Mayor Walker's joint account with Mr. Block

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QUARREL MARKS LIVELY DEBATE ON AMENDMENT

Chance To Realize 375
Millions In Taxes
Is Scorned

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The senate Wednesday rejected a chance to legalize beer and by a tax upon it to erase 375 million dollars from the pending billion dollar tax bill.

By a vote of 26 to 55 the senators turned down the amendment offered by Senator Hiram Bingham (Rep., Conn.) to legalize beer of 2.75 per cent alcoholic content by weight (3.2 per cent by volume), tax it 2 cents a pint, and so permit the elimination of a multiplicity of nuisance taxes.

Senators Quarrel

There was vigorous debate, the high point of which was a lively quarrel between Senator Bingham and Senator William E. Borah (radical Rep., Idaho), one of the leading exponents of the dry regime.

Heretofore Mr. Borah has been known as a "constitutional dry," but his arguments today could not have been bettered by Senator Simeon D. Fess, chairman of the Republican national committee, who hails from the Anti-Saloon league's home state of Ohio.

Borah Denounces Plan

No sooner had Senator Bingham finished his recital of the benefits to accrue from his proposal than Senator Borah rose to remark:

"I believe the senator is a little

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BONUS ARMY ON WAY TO CAPITAL

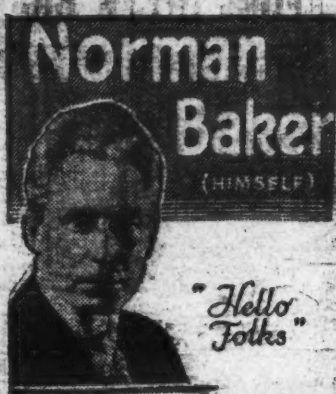
Motor Trucks Furnished
By State For Ride
Across Indiana

WASHINGTON, Ind.—Transportation was arranged Wednesday night for the bonus army, whose present day slogan is "Washington or Bust," and at least the expeditionary force has reached here en route to Washington, D. C.

The ex-fighters, who intend to stage a demonstration at the national capitol in favor of immediate payment of bonuses, have been promised a ride in style clear across the state of Indiana. Gov. Harry G. Leslie has ordered National Guard motor trucks to be put at the disposition of the 350 or 400 veterans who made their way here by commandeering freight trains, taking possession of railroad property, and on the latest lap by the courtesy of Sheriff Munie of St. Clair county, Illinois, who supplied trucks to get them through Illinois without further disturbance in that state.

Adj. Gen. Paul E. Tombaugh was ordered here by Gov. Leslie to supervise the transportation of state line. The expense is to come from the governor's emergency fund.

The cross country travelers—most of the army was recruited on the Pacific coast—paraded through the streets of Washington Wednesday afternoon under the command of Walter W. Eaters. They report kindly treatment all the way, except where the B. & O. railroad refused to haul them out of Caseyville, Ill., to which point six companies of Illinois National Guard were sent.



Norman Baker
(HIMSELF)
"Hello Folks"

RAIN—A LITTLE forethought counts sometimes—it's dry down here, no rain except a very heavy one some weeks ago—the lino man made a mistake in my article also on that rain—he said "feet" instead of inches—today it looked cloudy—I was away out in the mountain woods—needed water—had to carry it eight miles—so I shoveled a "dam" across a gutter—others laughed at the idea of damming a gutter to catch rain when none was in sight, or would be expected in these parts for months—well, I finished the dam at 7:00 p. m.—and it rained as it never rained before at 8:00 p. m.—one hour after—how's that KRUSE of Cedar Valley for the Lord being with me.

MORE BILLIONS of the taxpayers' money will now be spent in fighting GRASSHOPPERS—Iowa spent some \$50,000 or more and the state department has not so far as I have seen printed any actual photos of damaged fields—there may be some—but we would like to see photos of them and trust when such photos are published by the Iowa press they will not do like farmers of Iowa said was done in that state—hail ruined a cornfield and they rushed out, took a photo of it and published it over the state saying the CORNBORER did it—that if Ohio would not be careful they would be overridden with cornborers like IOWA was—Iowa ever eaten up with cornborers?—No. Anyway the gang got \$10,000,000 to fight cornborers in Ohio and after they got that, nothing more was said—We believe in fighting every pest—but we also feel that they should actually exist in damaging numbers—before squandering money—the combined press can make the public believe anything and some editors are not fearless enough to tell facts in face of such propaganda—that's why this paper should come to you each week—it tells facts and fears no one.

FLETCHER—why don't you go to Ohio for a few days—and learn a lesson from those boys over there as to how they fight GASOLINE BOOTLEGGERS AND SAVE THE STATE MILLIONS?—Iowa could use some of the gasoline taxes that you let escape our state treasury—John if you wish to know how to do it, just write—J. C. Smart, superintendent of the Ohio Gasoline tax department—he may tell you—you need instruction in how to protect the voters' money—that \$118,477 which you let slip through your hands at one stroke would put a lot of Iowa's unemployed to work right now to good advantage.

COFFEYVILLE, KAN., citizens who are unable to pay their bills to the municipal water and light departments are given opportunity to work out the debts on city jobs. When work is not available in the city water and light departments, the delinquents are put to work by other city departments. That's not a bad idea and could be used to good advantage in Muscatine.

AMERICAN PEOPLE used to look upon the giants of the financial world as supermen. But events of the last few years have disclosed too many of these alleged financial wizards as arch swindlers or easy and credulous victims of other slickers. The senate stock market investigation is revealing how the market was "rigged" by insiders so they would unload big stock issues at fabulous profits on the public. The probe of the Kreuger frauds has disclosed that the International Telephone & Telegraph company paid 11 millions in cash without knowing what it was buying. All the booms in this country are not the little people.

THE FEDERAL RESERVE system in the last few weeks has bought \$725,000,000 of U. S. government securities. Theoretically—

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SCRAMBLE TO GET RELIEF BILLIONS

Senator Robert Wagner Files Measure For \$2,300,000,000

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every effort to secure a place on the federal program for their pet construction schemes. At the request of congressmen, the chief of engineers forwarded to congress a list of projects on which work could be started at once costing 500 millions.

At the same time champions of non-federal construction projects, whose total cost would run above a billion dollars also increased their activity in order to make certain that whatever relief legislation is passed will be so formulated as to take care of their specific projects. One senator, it was said in an authoritative quarter, has a list of projects whose cost would run above a billion dollars.

May Designate Projects
In one high quarter it was said that an effort is to be made to write the specific federal projects on which money is to be spent directly into the federal relief bills during hearings shortly to be held. An attempt is now under way to have Speaker John Garner (Dem., Tex.) include a long list of specific projects in the two billion one hundred million dollar bill he proposes to introduce today.

Indications at the White House were that the administration will not present a specific relief bill but will attempt to revamp the major Democratic bills so they will meet with President Hoover's approval. The President is on record as opposed to what administration leaders term the pork barrel features of the relief proposals—those providing huge bond issues for public works programs.

The bill introduced by Senator Wagner was the product of several days of work by the Democratic special relief committee. It was endorsed by Senators Thomas J. Walsh (Dem., Mont.), Key Pittman (Dem., Nev.), and Robert J. Bulkley (Dem., O.).

What's In A Name?

A. Ernest Cook was cook for a French Kitchen of Muscatine, Ia., in a tearoom at Oskaloosa, Ia.

Deyo E. Knight ran for sheriff in the May primaries at Bowling Green, Ohio.

Blessing and Hellebust are clergymen in Norway.

Henry Hott is a Hollywood, Cal., dog trainer.

Forget & Forget are bond brokers in Montreal.

Miss Helen Trump was hostess at a bridge party at Lake City, Fla.

Add marriages: Penn-Yale at Los Angeles.

Add divorce actions: Wedding vs. Wedding at Louisville.

C. E. Teach does just that in the San Luis Obispo, Cal., schools.

Boy Scouts Robert Pigeon and **Willis Cuckoo** of Albany, N. Y., won first and second prizes in a bird house building contest.

I. Buster has been named liquidating agent for a closed bank in Washington county, Ky.

B. E. Wright is an employee of the insane asylum at Waupun, Wis.

Mr. Rich lives opposite the county poor farm at Hempstead, N. Y.

Mrs. French Mustard was a recent guest in Washington, Pa.

George Fish and **Arthur Fry** are in business together in Detroit.

Miss Diggins and **Miss Coffin** teach the same class at Langley Junior High, Washington, D. C.

Dr. G. E. Boring is a dentist at Quincy, Fla.

A-MUSE-U
THEATRE
Best of Pictures
Finest Sound
LOWEST PRICES
Matinees 10c
Nights 15c
Sat. & Sun. Nights 10c-20c

Lieut. Massie And Wife Arrive In Chicago



Lieut. Thomas H. Massie, U. S. N., and his wife, Mrs. Thalia Massie, who arrived at the Chicago airport from the west coast on Thursday in a United States Air Lines plane. They plan to remain at a hotel for a few days, Lieut. Massie said, and will then motor to Winchester, Ky., to spend ten days with his mother, Mrs. W. S. Massie.

Lieut. Massie expressed the hope that Gov. Ruby Laffoon of Kentucky will restore his civil rights by a pardon. "I'm not asking anything from anybody, but I hope he gives me one," he said.

U. S. Pushes War On Gangs As Result Of Lindy Killing

While a wrathful nation clamored for the extinction of an underworld which made the Lindbergh kidnapping and murder possible, Federal forces, acting on orders from the White House, moved to crush every organized gang. Publicly, the army of 28,000 government detectives and agents have received orders to bring the perpetrators of the century's most colossal crime to justice. Secretly, their orders go further than that—they are to attack every semblance of organized crime. In the opinion of Federal officials, the murder of Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr., is more than a shocking crime.

It is a precedent, an outpost established by the underworld in the very heart of society. Its significance goes beyond the life of one baby, famous though that baby may be. It shows the pincers to which criminal audacity aspires. Racketeers, having taken control of many courts, of police departments, of city governments, having turned bootlegging into a racket, laundry and ice business into rackets, have gradually encroached upon every field of everyday life.

Whether they have overstepped themselves, whether they have grown too powerful for even the Federal government to dislodge, remains to be seen. For the Lindbergh case is a test case.

Until now city governments have done little, as a whole, to combat crime. The populace has been anxious to have gangsters put in jail, but graft has reached into such high places that precedents have been set in law to safeguard the "rights" of gangsters.

The Lindbergh case is making more than criminal history. It is making civic history. It is the first carnal crime to stir the Federal government to such action.

Never before has a President ordered Federal men to investigate a crime which, ordinarily, would come solely under the jurisdiction of local police.

One of the first steps contemplated by the government to halt

ONLY 50c to DAVENPORT
and return
Sunday, MAY 29
Lv. Muscatine 9:00 A. M.
Rt. 6:00 P. M.
Tickets 50c; Children 25c
TONY CATALANO
AND HIS COMMANDERS
9-piece Orchestra
A BIG DAY ON THE RIVER

LIVELY QUARREL FEATURES DEBATE

Chance To Realize 375 Millions In Taxes Is Scored

(Continued from page One)

overenthusiastic about what his amendment will do. It has been contended that a tax on beer will settle the farm question, practically settle the unemployment question and make simple and satisfactory the writing of a revenue bill. I am not so sure."

The Connecticut senator said that he was pressing his amendment at this time as a revenue measure. He believed the estimate of 375 millions of revenue to be conservative. That amount, he declared, would permit the elimination from the tax bill of the tax on radios and phonographs, and the tax on telegrams and telephones. It would permit the automobile tax to be cut in half, and the tax on checks to apply only to checks of more than \$5. Largest item of all, it would do away with the need of raising the first class postage rates from 2 to 3 cents and of increasing the second class rates.

"Is it worth while," Senator Bingham demanded, "to levy taxes of nearly 375 million dollars on legitimate, struggling business and permit illegitimate business to go virtually tax free? Here is a source of revenue which is unquestionably constitutional, which no one would object to paying, which would enormously reduce the illegitimate profits of speakeasies and beer racketeers, and in addition would promote economic recovery as well as temperance and sobriety."

"There is abundant testimony to the fact that legalizing beer would put thousands of men immediately to work, would use millions of bushels of grain and coal, would start new activity in many lines of business."

"There is abundant testimony to the effect that it would encourage temperance and sobriety and tend to discourage the use of hard liquor."

the growing list of kidnappings is the death penalty for kidnapping. Several bills making kidnapping a Federal offense and providing the extreme penalty for it are now before a House judiciary subcommittee.

The bills have been before the subcommittee now for months. They might have been reported out favorably, but it was feared that the death penalty, becoming effective at a time when desperate men, supposedly, held young Lindy, a captive, might work against chances of his being restored to his parents.

Now, however, nothing stands in the way of such a measure. In fact, throughout the nation, voters are demanding that it be established. Some states are planning to pass local laws making kidnapping liable to the death penalty.

BOSTONS' OPTOWN
PRIDE OF MUSCATINE
SUN. - MON. - TUES.
Stanwyck
BARBARA
REGIS TOOMEY and ZASU PITTS
SHOPWORN
Day-Evening Comedy
"YOU'RE TELLING ME"
Now Showing
"WHILE PARIS SLEEPS"
Sat. Mid Nite Show
"THE RAINBOW TRAIL"

SEABURY ACCUSES NEW YORK MAYOR

Walker Nets \$246,600 In
Stock Deal With
No Investment

(Continued from page one)

was frowned upon by federal income tax agents although the taxes were paid and that the trading account was later changed on the books of the brokerage firm of Baruch and company to the name of Paul and Max Block, Max being a brother.

4. The revelation by Mayor Walker that he was being paid out of the trading fund at the rate of \$25,000 every few weeks during 1927, 1928 and 1929 and that he was taking his money in cash and putting it in a safe in his home for "spending money for himself and Mrs. Walker."

5. The inability of Mr. Walker to explain why one of the Equitable Coach company's backers should have paid a \$3,000 overdraft Walker made on a letter of credit in Paris in 1927.

6. The explanation by the mayor of a \$10,000 letter of credit which he took to Europe to pay for "the party's personal expenditures" on a junket financed by Rodman Wanamaker. The mayor said every one—or almost every one in the party contributed to the \$10,000 pool—and that it "just happened to be issued by the Equitable Trust company." He said he took \$3,000 in cash from a safe in his home and turned it over to Senator John A. Hastings as his, the mayor's, share in the fund. He admitted that he drew an overdraft, but could not explain why it was paid by J. Allen Smith, backers of the Equitable Coach company, months later.

7. The accusation by the mayor that Mr. Seabury had been an agent of the traction interests and an intimation that Seabury was facing "a couple of lawsuits growing out of his traction company service."

Steamer "Capitol" Will Make Trip To Davenport Sunday

The Steamer "Capitol" De Luxe will make its first appearance at Muscatine on Sunday, May 29. It will make an all day excursion to Davenport and return, leaving Muscatine 9 a. m. and returning 6 p. m.

Tony Catalano and his Commanders, the nine-piece orchestra the Steamer "Capitol" is bringing to Muscatine, will play for dancing, the management of the Steamer "Capitol" has announced, and also state they are very fortunate to have secured "Tony" for an engagement on their steamers.

Every year excursions on the Mississippi river are becoming more popular, Captain Roy Streckfus states, and this year indications point to Mississippi river excursions as the feature event in all communities.

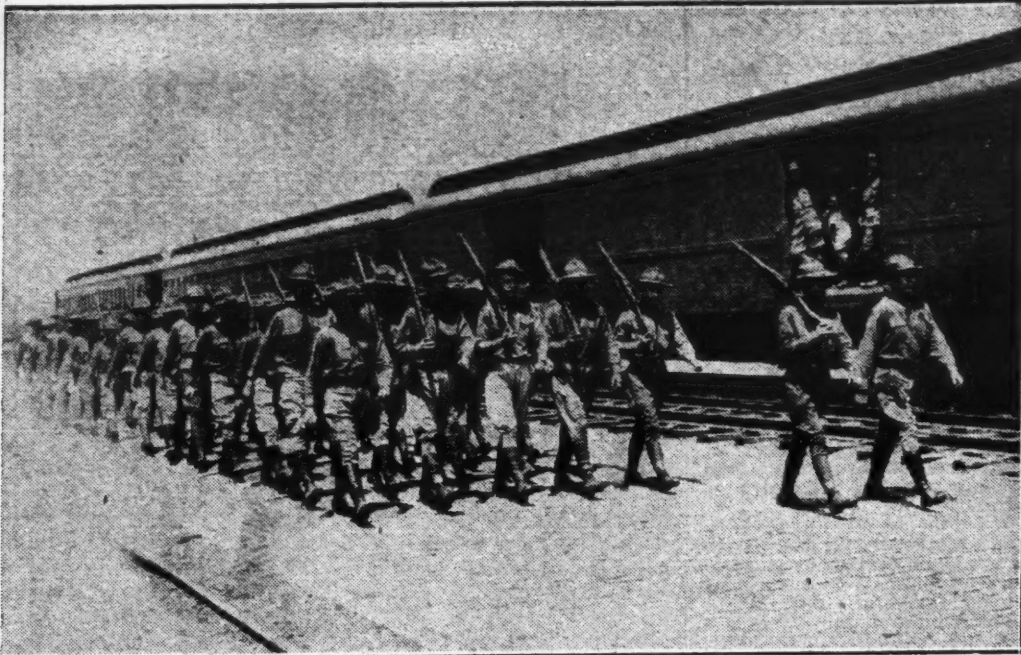
INCA MAGNIFICENCE

In Cuzco, once the metropolis of the Incas, may be seen massive ruins on a par with those in Egypt. When captured by Pizarro its temples were marvels of magnificence. The temple of the sun was covered with a roof of gold.

KEEP PENS CLEAN

When steel pens are clogged with ink, dip them in a strong solution of ammonia water. This softens the ink and it can be easily wiped off.

Troops Reach East St. Louis, But Are Not Needed



(Acme Photo)
Capt. J. C. Johnson leading Company K of the 130th infantry (from Cairo, Ill.) through the Baltimore and Ohio railroad freight yards at East St. Louis to quell a possible disturbance of the bonus army. The troops were not needed.

4,600 TO ATTEND TWO CONVENTIONS

Big Political Shows Will
Give Cross Section
Of Citizenry

When the curtain rises for the two big political shows at the Chicago Stadium in June, some 4,600 men and women will be in the casts, 2,308 of them being voting delegates and the others alternates.

Hailing from as widely separated and as socially divergent regions as Maine and the Philippines, Montana, and the Virgin Islands, these delegates will transact the dramatic and important business of selecting presidential candidates and of adopting the platforms of the two great parties.

At both the Republican national convention, which will open June 14, and the Democratic convention, which is scheduled to begin June 27, there will be exactly 1,154 qualified delegates.

With representatives from 48 states and the insular possessions of the Pacific, the Atlantic, and the Caribbean, both conventions will present a cross section of the racial strains, the avocations, aspirations, and prejudices of the complex civilization under the Stars and Stripes.

There will be "dirt farmers," merchant princes, small town bankers, and big town lawyers, housewives, professional politicians, men from the Alaskan frontier and the Hawaiian tropics, bone dries, and sopping wets.

All will join together in picking the men their parties will try to send to Washington for the next four years.

TIDAL RANGE

The coast and geodetic survey says that mean range of tide along the coast of the United States varies from less than one foot to about twenty feet. The spring range is from 10 to 25 per cent larger than the mean range.

Adversity never fails to bring out your true friends.

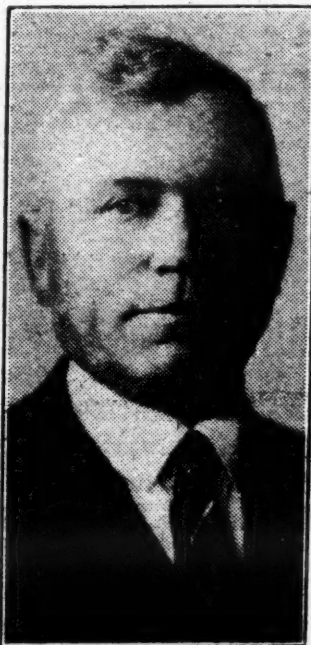
40 Cents Of Each Dollar Spent For Intangible Things

dollar the average man spends, about 60 cents goes for goods such as food, clothing, shelter and other tangible things, while 40 cents goes for intangible services, according to the results of a consumer study made public by Investors Syndicate of Minneapolis.

Ten years ago, people spent a large proportion of each dollar for goods, the total being in the neighborhood of 66 cents. More and more, however, they have come to use such valuable, if intangible, services as health, financial, educational and recreational facilities.

After all, Investors Syndicate points out, it is possible for an individual to eat just so much food, and to wear out a certain limited amount of shoe leather. The growth of demand for such articles must be limited to the growth in population. The human wants for amusement, savings and other intangible but nevertheless real values are relatively unlimited.

POLIT CAI



H. J. FREYERMUTH
Rural Route No. 3
CANDIDATE FOR
COUNTY SUPERVISOR
1933 TERM
on the
REPUBLICAN TICKET

Mr. Freyermuth has been a life-long resident of Muscatine County and a Trustee of Bloomington Township for a number of years, as well as taking an active part in the graveling of Bloomington Township roads adjacent to Muscatine.

Your Support will be Appreciated

"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"

FORD WORK BIG AID TO DETROIT

Affect Of Resumption Of
Large Production
Being Seen

DETROIT—The affect of gradual resumption of large scale motor car production by Ford Motor Company is being seen in this community. Collections in one of the largest stores dealing with factory workers have improved sharply—street car patronage is increasing and the house rental market is better.

The evidence of these things in dollars can be seen in the financial figures of the Ford Motor Company. Material purchases in April totaled \$17,800,000 against \$12,900,000 in March and \$11,300,000 in January of this year. Detroit payroll alone—with forces approaching 80,000 men—was \$10,700,000 in April compared with \$7,000,000 in December.

The company expects to build and sell 500,000 cars in 1932 which, with a slow start, will make a very fair comparison with the production of 762,000 cars in 1931. Output beginning this week was increased 4,500 cars compared with 3,500 cars a day last week and the daily gain in output rate, approximately 400 cars, will be continued. The schedule for June is 102,000 cars and trucks.

WORK OF STRADIVARIUS

It is believed that about 3,000 violins were made by Stradivarius, the earliest in 1670.

Are YOUR
Summer "TOGS"
CLEANED?

Phone 319

Kochneff
CLEANERS

CLOSE OUT! KIDNEY BEANS

Per Case
of 24
No. 2 Size
Cans Only

\$1.44

Michigan's finest Kidney Beans packed in syrup
at only 6c per can.

PORK AND BEANS

48-1 lb.
CANS
ONLY

\$1.92

4c per can. Packed in Tomato sauce. Full weight
1 lb. cans.

—CALL AT—

K-TNT OIL STATION

908 E. 2nd Street

--- A NEW HOME ---

At 110 W. Third

BUT

The Same Good Food

ALSO

A Line of Bakery Goods

From Our Own Oven

Mabel's Coffee Shop

Norman Baker's Column

(Continued from page Two)

ally, this should have made available 7 and one-fourth billion dollars of bank credit, increased the amount of money in circulation and increased commodity prices. But credit remained frozen, the circulation of money decreased and prices dropped lower and lower. Instead of putting into circulation the circulation of the money they received from the sale of bonds, banks used that money to pay off their debts to the federal reserve system.

THE HYPOCRISY OF some of our lawmakers who levy the taxes we must pay is amazing. Here is Senator Couzens of Michigan, who has been advocating a return to the terrible income taxes of the war period. And now he confesses that virtually all of his \$40,000,000 fortune is in tax exempt securities and he pays virtually no taxes. No wonder he is so anxious to soak everybody else. Paying no income taxes of any consequence, he can afford to slap oppressive taxes upon those who do.

BLANK AMMUNITION will not be issued to troops of the Illinois National Guard under any circumstances and when they fire they are not to fire over the heads of rioters, but right at them, according to pamphlets of something over 100 pages each entitled "Emergency Plans for Domestic Disturbances," which have been sent to all troops. Instructions are given for the use of machine guns, tear gas, hand and rifle grenades, white phosphorus, rifle, grenades and buckshot cartridges for shotguns. Wonder why Illinois is interested in such things just now.

CALIFORNIA HAS produced in Senator Hiram Johnson a man who dares to tell the truth. He recently said in the United States Senate: "All that Big Business has to do is to come out on the floor and whisper—and we act." That is not a fact of which one can be very proud, but it is good that somebody has the courage to admit it, anyway.

IN THE YEAR 1800 the United States needed a grand total of 54 clerks to attend to its business, and the government cost per capita was about \$2 a year. Now we have a grand total of 800,000 clerks and a government cost per capita of about \$40. All who think we have a better government now than in 1800, signify it by raising the right hand.

THE TOTAL NET earnings of the Jacksonville, (Fla.) municipal electric plant from 1895 through 1930 were \$16,213,400.09. In the year 1931 this plant paid into the general fund of the city \$1,275,000, which was used toward reduction of the taxes the people had to pay. Moreover, the rates charged for current are among the lowest in the country. The Jacksonville plant is a good illustration of what the big financiers are getting away with in the utility field elsewhere. No wonder they want college professors, newspapers, bankers and everybody else that they can get on their side, so that all these together may work against the interest of the common people who must pay the bills.

A GEORGIAN HAS made the novel and sensible suggestion that Uncle Sam end his post office building rent frauds at once by erecting his own buildings in every city where the postal receipts amount to as much as \$5,000 a year. If this suggestion is adopted it will mean the construction of 4,500 buildings and give work to a great number of men.

LESTER P. BARLOW has offered the United States Government a new remote control death device which he claims would enable 5,000 men to destroy everything within a radius of 1,000 miles. The Russians, for example, without leaving their own borders, could, so Mr. Barlow claims, destroy all Japanese, Chinese, Turkish, Balkan, Polish, German and French cities. During the World War much use was made of Barlow's inventions, particularly airplane bombs and

JAPAN HELPLESS AGAINST WORLD

State Of Country Under League Defiance Is Pointed Out

SHANGHAI — If Japan disregards any future decision of the Council of the League of Nations the economic sanctions of the League Covenant may yet be put in force against her. Japan is sticking to her contention that parleys between Japan and China should decide the Manchurian Incident.

If an economic blockade of Japan were put in force, it is pointed out by a Japanese writer, Japan could become self-sustaining by well-planned control of production and distribution and skillful exploitation of Chinese resources.

But if the adoption of blockade tactics by the nations was unanimous and no country or group of countries withheld their support to the resolution, then Japan would see the flight of capital from her country, seeking safety. The Yen exchange would drop to record-breaking depths. Inflation of currency an general dislocation of Japan's whole economic system would keep pace.

Dictatorship Anticipated Under an economic blockade what substitute for money and bonds would likely be made? Japan would fall into a virtual dictatorship politically. It would be led by army and navy exponents. Government control of production and distribution and all economic activities would be the first move. The whole country would be rationed, following the example of Soviet Russia, and down would come living standards to the level of a common poverty, except for the profiteers.

There could be no normal trade relations with China, Japan's best customer. Fukien Province and North China would be occupied by Japan as soon as the blockade was declared; she must have the products. Japan cannot exist for a month without Manchurian supplies either. She is a poor economic entity with an adverse foreign trade balance each year, except during the years of the Great War. This is illustrated by the following table, taken from economic publications and showing figures in million yen:

| Year | Import | Export | Adverse Balance |
|------|--------|--------|-----------------|
| 1925 | 2,734 | 2,377 | 356 |
| 1926 | 2,563 | 2,118 | 444 |
| 1927 | 2,358 | 2,065 | 293 |
| 1928 | 2,372 | 2,037 | 334 |
| 1929 | 2,388 | 2,217 | 170 |
| 1930 | 1,680 | 1,680 | 162 |
| 1931 | 1,319 | 1,179 | 140 |

Under an economic blockade Japan could not depend in her customary way on tourist trade, merchant marine and proceeds from capital investment abroad, mostly in China. All would be stopped.

Left alone, Japan would tighten her hold on Manchuria of necessity, commandeering products as did the Soviet authorities from 1918 to 1922.

Occupy China Ports

The army and navy would have to be mobilized to full war-time strength and the seacoast ports of China and possibly those along the Yangtze would be occupied, leading to open warfare between Japan and China, result in chaos in occupied areas, Japan terrorizing to balance guerilla warfare.

Public indignation would drive League of Nations countries and United States to declare war on Japan.

Withholding from the melee until the right moment Soviet Russia would finally step in with a deadly blow at the right time and place to kill Japan as a great power.

Such is the forecast of the consequences of an economic blockade, as seen here in a published review of the situation.

FOILING INCOME TAX MAN

A house which slowly revolves has been designed by a French architect. By an ingenious device, we believe, the speed can be accelerated by the desperate householder when a postman attempts to put an income tax demand in the letter box.—London Humorist.

MISPLACED SPEED

If some men speeded as fast at the office as they do trying to get there, more work would be accomplished.—Florida Times-Union.

Slayer Of French President, And His Wife



(Acme Photo)
Paul Gougoloff, who killed President Doumer of France, as he appeared with his wife after their marriage in Prague, Czechoslovakia.

WINNIE R. JUDD CALM AFTER STAY

Condemned Woman Sews On Baby Clothes To Help Parents

Shelling peas and sewing baby clothes have become the chief interests of Winnie Ruth Judd, Arizona woman under sentence of death.

The peas which she shells by the bushel are for the sustenance of her fellow prisoners.

The proceeds from the sale of the baby apparel made by her nimble fingers go for food and shelter for her aged parents, the Rev. and Mrs. H. J. McKinnell, who live near the prison, at Florence, Ariz.

Convicted of slaying Agnes Anne Lerol, her one-time friend, the large, dark-eyed slayer was sentenced to die May 11, but her appeal on a motion for a new trial automatically stayed execution.

Even under the most fortunate circumstances she still faces trial for murder for the death of Miss Hedvig Samuelson, another former friend, whose body she was accused of having dismembered and, as in the case of the former, shipped to Los Angeles.

Several weeks ago, after her appeal, Mrs. Judd became violently depressed for lack of companionship. She was removed to the women's ward. Here in an open air court bound by high adobe walls, studded with steel spikes, she works with 12 others who share the compound.

"LOS ANGELES" TO BE RETIRED SOON

Huge Navy Airship Will Be Decommissioned On June 30

The naval airship Los Angeles will be decommissioned and placed out of service June 30 at the naval air station at Lakehurst, N. J. The craft, which is eight years old, was received by the American government from Germany as "reparations" at the close of the World War.

It was originally known as the ZR-3 and was flown to the United States under the command of Dr. Hugo Eckener, who now is commander of the dirigible Graf Zeppelin. A naval board of inspection two years ago estimated the possible life of the ship at two to four years.

The navy will save \$280,000 annually by the decommissioning of the craft. Its personnel of 70 officers and men will be transferred to the general naval service, and the ship itself, while not in use, will be kept in good order and repair.

Never trust a friend that will get you drunk.

WAGES DROP BUT RETAIL SALES UP

Syndicate Index Shows Upward Trends In Buying Markets

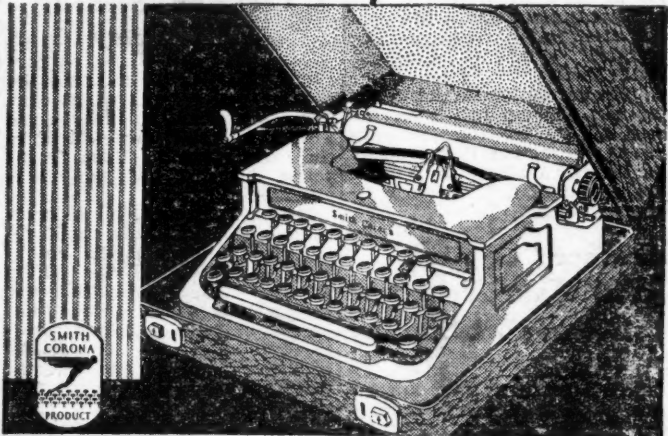
In spite of the sharpest drop of recent months in payroll totals, consumer buying of automobiles and retail goods showed gains in April, according to the Monthly Consumer Index, compiled by Investors Syndicate of Minneapolis.

Retail buying, after an almost continuous decline that has shown no regard for normal seasonal trends, turned upward with a 9.5 per cent increase over March totals, the Index showed. Auto buying continued its seasonal upward trend with a gain of 15.8 per cent over March.

After its 36 per cent spurt in March, home building slowed down again when April dollar volume registered a 12.9 per cent drop from the preceding month.

The decline in payroll totals was the sharpest in many months, according to the Investors Syndicate Index which registered a 7.3 per cent decline for the month, with wage totals 33.7 per cent less than in the same month last year.

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As We See It

SUGGESTED BY MEMORIAL DAY

What thoughts should come to the American people, from the various National Memorial day and Confederate Memorial day exercises?

None of us should forget the inner meaning of such occasions. It has often wounded the hearts of the surviving veterans of that terrible War between the States, that people so largely forget an occasion that is holy in the eyes of the former soldiers. While the little company of veterans and friends gather in some hall to recall the sacrifice and heroism, while they march to the cemeteries to perform their graceful act of remembrance, the hurrying crowd burning up the motor roads, largely on the way to sporting events, has seemed a jarring note.

Now that these occasions also commemorate the men of all the wars, the veterans of each of these great struggles have the same reverence for them. They are all hurt when people are careless of the thought the day was meant to emphasize.

The Memorial days were appointed that succeeding generations should not forget what people did out of patriotic feeling. They were intended to convey the thought that a country for which such costly sacrifices were made, as the results of which hearts bled, and lives were saddened forever, must have our best devotion.

This devotion calls for more than loyal service in time of war. Wars are infrequent, but the battle of citizenship has to be fought every day. No slackers should be found in the ranks. When people fail to take an interest in their government, federal, state, and national, they are not following in the footsteps of the Memorial day heroes, but are lagging behind the great procession of patriots. They should be ashamed of failing to take their share of their country's burdens.

LINDBERGH'S FINE CONDUCT

When people are overwhelmed with grief, as are Col. and Mrs. Lindbergh at the news of the finding of their child's body, it is hard to feel or see any element of consolation in the tragedy. However, they are entitled to feel a high degree of pride, that their conduct through

this whole affair has been so high minded. As the nation offers its warmest sympathy, it is with the feeling that their conduct has been above reproach.

Many have remarked that if the Lindberghs had kept quiet about the kidnapping, the baby would have been brought back in a few days, and quietly exchanged for the ransom money. That is barely possible. The public would have blamed the Lindberghs if they had handled it that way. It is the first duty of parents to protect their children.

But if that course had been followed, there is little doubt that the practise of kidnapping would have been encouraged, and other babies would have been snatched from their homes.

The circumstances attending the recovery of the baby's body suggest that the child could not have been obtained under any circumstances. It looks as if the kidnappers quickly became frightened about the consequences of their act, and proceeded to dispose of the baby as quickly as they could. The way the body was left indicated that they were panic stricken with fear, and left the neighborhood in the greatest hurry.

It is now up to congress and the state legislatures to enact such laws as will strike terror to the hearts of any wicked persons who contemplate such an act. The federal government should make the abduction of a person across state lines an offense punishable by the severest penalty within its power. Drastic punishment must be threatened for this crime, if the children of the land are to be safe.

BUYING AT HOME

Since the ownership of automobiles became general, it has become more common for people to buy goods away from home. But if towns are to grow, the most of the trade must be kept at home.

It is up to the home town merchant to see to it that he gives his customers as good goods for the money as they can get elsewhere. Usually he does so, more than people realize. And people must be made to see that when they go away from home to buy goods, usually paying just as much or more than they would pay at home, they deprive their home town of the basis on which its prosperity is created. When their money goes out of town, the town's resources are drained out with it.

GOOD TIME TO ADVERTISE

There was never a better time to advertise than now. Although the great majority of people have reduced incomes, they are looking for chances to save money as they never did before. Never were the newspaper advertisements offering bargains scanned so closely. People who previously never paid much attention to store advertising, now read every word of any announcement that states prices.

The merchant who fails to take advantage of that keen interest is like the man who stands on the station platform and sees the train to his destination moving out. If he does not jump on board, he might as well resign himself to walk.

And the best medium for advertisers in this section is The Free Press, which has a larger circulation than any other newspaper in Muscatine county. Every issue is read from front to back by its thousands and thousands of stockholders, subscribers and friends in the great middle west. It pays to advertise in The Free Press.

THE WHITE HOUSE LEASE

A trick question which is going the rounds in Washington concerns the length of the next President's term, whoever he may be. The regular term is, of course, four years from March 4. But the progress which the Norris "lame-duck" amendment has been making toward full ratification suggests the likelihood that the next President will serve a little less than the regular period.

This amendment provides for the regular convening of Congress on January 2 of each year and the beginning of a new President's term on the January 15th following his election. It further provides that the amendment shall not go into effect until the 15th of October following its ratification.

Ten state legislatures, including those of New York and New Jersey, have ratified. Thirty-eight meet regularly next January. If twenty-six of them should ratify, the action would come too late to affect the presidential inauguration date in 1933, March 4, but the President taking office then would have to surrender it to his successor on January 15, 1937, his term being thus shortened by several weeks.

People's Pulpit

Mr. Editor:

How many times, thousands of us rural folks and city folks, will think back to the happy Sundays and holidays we spent on the hill at Radio Station KTNT? The artists we met, meeting our friends around the beautiful scenery, flowers—all that is no more.

How much we rural folks appreciated those free programs of that type after working hard all week, also most of Sunday forenoon, in the afternoon go for a drive, take in that program, buy some refreshments, then go home in time for chores. Yes they are happy memories. WHO WAS THAT MAN WHO MADE THAT POSSIBLE IN MUSCATINE?

We farmers, no matter to what organization we belong, or to none, are all in the same boat. Think today of our great government body of the U. S., mostly politically controlled by various forces which has FAILED to give the agricultural class COST OF PRODUCTION so they can live, pay their rent and hold their farms. What's the use of having a Federal Farm Board passing all kinds of laws supposed to benefit the agricultural class? WE SHOULD BEGIN RIGHT AT HOME AND SET THE PRICES OF VARIOUS PRODUCTS IN DIFFERENT SECTIONS OF THE COUNTRY that are the backbone of prosperity.

What is modern civilization good for, if all the GREAT UNIVERSITIES, all professors, agriculture colleges, can not solve a simple little thing like that? If the agricultural class suffers, it is the BACKBONE OF THE NATION. Think and see right now,

do not most businesses of all kinds—white collar jobs in towns and cities—suffer the same with the laboring class? Who can deny it is not the truth; its only depression, it will soon blow away.

DID NOT FRANCE FORESEE THE DANGER OF LOWERED AGRICULTURE PRODUCTS? THAT COUNTRY SET THE PRICE. Oh how simple and plain, if all farmers would go in one organization, with the laborers, and demand cost of production with a little added. Any professor ought to figure it out. Set a price and keep it there. What would we and most of us care how the products were gambled on the markets? This way the farmers and the laborers are the slaves that produce it.

LET ANY PERSON ADVOCATE FARM RELIEF IN A SIMPLE PLAIN MANNER THAT IS EFFECTIVE—BEGIN AT HOME, THAT MEANS WHERE IT IS RAISED—HE CAN SPEND HIS LIFE AND FORTUNE, DON'T GET A HEARING AT ALL.

But let bureaus, entrenched with the government, mighty organizations usually politically controlled through their representatives and senators pass various bills that call for millions, they usually get it. In its train follow commissions, inspectors, all draw nice salaries, all fine and wonderful. HOW LONG CAN OUR NATION STAND IT, ISN'T IT IN DEBT NOW?

Farmers and laborers we surely are going to be handed GOLD BRICKS next year. All politicians make wonderful promises what they are going to do—NEWSPAPERS PLAY IT UP BIG. Let's

all believe it and see like we did in the past. LET ANY PERSON COME OUT IN THE OPEN, TRY TO HELP HIS FELLOW HUMAN BEINGS, SHOW HIM THE TRUTH, WITH DIRECT ACTION, HOW POPULAR IS SUCH A PERSON IN THEIR COMMUNITY. WE KNOW—WE HAVE SEEN.

Hattie A. Kroeger,
Wilton, Iowa.

Dear Sirs:

The present system of taxation is as truly the single tax idea put into operation as if the taxes were all levied directly against the land. It places all the burden on the land partly by direct methods, and partly by indirect, through the profits of trade.

This burden has grown until the goose that has always been laying our golden eggs has become very anemic, and the present prospect in the political field augurs no good for the future.

Unless one or the other of the old parties adopts a real tax reform platform, which is not likely, and chooses candidates who will stand squarely thereon, or a real tax reform party enters the field, and educates the people to the true situation, the goose will soon pass into history, and the parasites who have sucked her blood and transferred her golden eggs to foreign lands will, like the kaiser, be luxuriating where they have deposited their plunder.

But how about the fatness of the people who created that wealth?

I. A. Smith,
Warren, Ind.

Editor:

Where and when is this depression going to end? Men are being thrown out of work every day and salaries are being slashed and slashed. Those men who still have work are spending every

penny to pay rents, lights, gas and telephone dues, bills that somehow, in spite of the depression, have not been reduced. And our President's answer to this crisis is a grandiloquent plea to buy automobiles. I am now convinced that a lecturer at the League of Women's Voters was right when he said the present government would have to collapse before we regained normalcy.

J. J. Johnson,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Editor:

Back of the whole depressing situation in this country there is one fact that stands out. Man's inhumanity to man. Success is counted in terms of personal gain and graft. One man does not hesitate to throw a man out of a job if he himself can gain by it. A politician will not heed the pitiful cries of a million jobless, and listens only to the dictates of a campaign manager. This country must have a revolution, a mental if not an armed one. Your paper has done much to awaken a sense of fair play and I hope you will continue to lead the battle.

J. F. C.,
Muscatine, Ia.

Gentlemen:

Please find enclosed \$2 for the renewal of my subscription which expired May 1. Like the paper fine and hope Mr. Baker wins out for I think he is fighting in the right way. We have laws to protect us but there are too many foreigners in our law offices and the people of this country don't have very much protection.

Mary L. Davis,
Mt. Sterling, Illinois

Gentlemen:

I am changing my place of residence, so I would like to have

you send my subscription to the Midwest Free Press to the address given below. I enjoy the Free Press very much. I think the editorials are especially fine.

Please begin sending the paper to the new address with the next issue.

Sincerely yours,
Harold Bouschlicher,
Wheatland, Iowa.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed you will find check. Please renew my subscription to the Free Press for another year. We cannot get along without the Free Press.

Respectfully yours,
H. P. Roberts,
Williamsburg, Iowa.

Midwest Free Press,
Muscatine, Iowa,
Kind Sir:

I'm a long ways from Muscatine now but still I want your independent, fearless, truthful, newsy Free Press. Extend my subscription six months and let me know how much I owe you.

Arthur Winters,
Watauga, S. Dak.

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General Features and Hints for Women

SUMMERY

STYLES

In Their

True Colors

By MARGOT HERZOG

Trying to report all the exciting new things that have happened in fashion this year would be too much of a task for a mere mortal. For the most unusual tricks have been played on us by this wise Dame, and in other years it might have been sufficient to comment only upon silhouette, or color, or fabric, or contrast. This year, however one can begin with the shoulder line, continue to the bodice, exclaim over the intricacies of the waistline, wax dramatic about skirts and finish up with ohs and ahs over the silhouette, fabric, color, etc. And still one would feel that there was plenty more to discuss.

All this started some months ago, but with the advent of summery fashions we find that this is particularly true. Color, in all its amazing range of pastels, vivid shades, contrasts, white, etc. is seen all about. You will be wearing them all, or as many as you can get into your wardrobe. Fabric, with cotton heading the list in many smart examples, is used to excellent advantage in combinations and in contrast effects. Rough silks share honors with crepes... gingham, plaids, organdy, pique, dimity and so on ad infinitum crop up at this hour and that. A rough silk jacket suit will ensemble a simple organdy blouse... an evening frock will place a wide organdy collar about its shoulders... still another evening gown uses dimity, another pique... while a street frock would just as soon choose a checked gingham as a silk. This matter of costuming is entirely an individual thing this year... it's up to you whether your frocks will be outstanding, entirely of the mode, or whether they will be just outfits lacking in that certain something, that indescribably verve which is identified with 1932 costuming!

At the top of our page we have illustrated one of the important trends of the season... it is the Redingote McCall 6976. Dress McCall 6972. The redingote has always been a favorite with fashionable women, but it wasn't un-

til this year that it incorporated a new and original interest into its make-up. This particular one uses a crisscross motif at the waistline, and makes the bodice of print and the skirt of a plain colored fabric. The frock ensembled with it chooses the same dotted fabric as the redingote. This crisscrossing is one of the favored trends of the Parisian couturiers, and only made its appearance upon the fashion horizon this very year. That's why it is such a treat to wear it... and that's why we should all take advantage of our good fortune in being presented with a really original sartorial idea. There aren't many, so be sure you include this one in your wardrobe. The larger woman can wear this design as easily as the more slender type... in fact, it's quite a flattering silhouette.

Below, our three summery maids are showing off in the smartest possible manner, three frocks which affiliate themselves with the season's newest costumes. McCall 6972 features that important crisscross motif... this particular bit of design occurs in daytime costumes, in afternoon frocks and in evening gowns. Four large buttons are used at the left side to button the rever which comes around the back and closes at this point. A contrasting leather belt can be ensemble with this frock. McCall 6949 uses a scarf to pull through the arm hole and also makes a gay spauld of the same material for the other shoulder. The higher waistline is softly indicated, while the belt is worn at the normal waistline. Buttons on either side give interest to the unusual cut of the girdle. Try this in a cotton, with a bit of gay stripe, plaid or check at the neckline. McCall 6973 uses contrast in a vivid manner. With a bold sweep at the waistline and a vivid cut in section in the skirt, the bodice and skirt succeed in creating a good bit of attention to themselves. The repeat of the neckline bow and the bows on the cuff of the same material as the skirt is a modern touch.



McCall 6973 after Lucile Paray

McCall 6949 after Clair Soeurs

McCall 6972 after Vionnet



Coat McCall 6976 after Bruyere

Dress McCall 6972 after Vionnet

FUDGE REGAINS OLD POPULARITY

Fudge, after several years of forced retirement in favor of chocolate creams, bonbons, English toffee, butter creams, coconut and almond centers, and other fancy sweets, has regained its old time popularity.

What Is Needed

One needs to make fudge a buttered platter, pan, tablespoon, cup, and two teaspoons. The ingredients for about a pound of fudge:

Three cups sugar.
Four heaping tablespoons cocoa or 2½ to 3 squares of bitter chocolate.

One heaping tablespoon of butter.

One and a half cups milk.

One-half teaspoon vanilla.

If bitter chocolate is used slice very thin and add to the boiling sugar and milk. If cocoa is used mix the sugar and cocoa, add the milk, and place over fire. Butter the platter while the liquid is boiling, and after the preparation has boiled for four minutes test it by dropping half a tablespoon, skimmed from the top, into a half cup of cold water. When the fudge forms a soft ball in the bottom of the cup it is ready to beat.

Beat the fudge for five minutes, whipping in the butter and vanilla. As soon as the candy begins to feel heavy and sticky pour into the platter and set in cool place to harden. Cut while soft, remove and place on plate. For those who prefer a fancy fudge, walnuts, pecans, cherries may be added to the concoction just before it is poured in the platter. Marshmallow slices may be whipped in with the butter. If sweet butter is used in the candy a pinch of salt should be added, as it brings out the flavor.

Sugar Takes Important Part

Sugar plays an important part in every one's diet. It is a body builder, supplying heat and fuel, and is not harmful if eaten judiciously. Fudge and chocolate played a vital part in the world war, for it was one of the favorite rations of the soldiers. A box of home-made fudge taken to a football game, matinee or what have you, is certain to be received with appreciation and gusto by one's guests.

Our Grandmothers Cooked Bacon And Ham With Spinach

Our grandmothers cooked spinach with ham or bacon, knowing that this green went especially well with fat meat. Try this combination for your Saturday night supper when you come home late from shopping and want to eat quickly and get to an early show. The ham may be boiling in the cooker pot. Take out some of the stock and put to boil in another kettle. Throw each leaf of spinach into the pot as you wash and inspect it, and when all are cleaned, turn the greens over in the stock. About 10 minutes boiling will be enough. Potatoes in the meantime may be boiling with the ham.

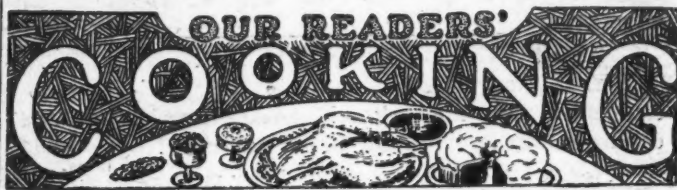
A border of smoked liver sausage around the dish of steamed spinach looks good and tastes better. Your butcher sells this liver delicacy and slices it on the bias for you. A half-pound will serve four persons nicely and you may be able to save a couple of slices for spreading on rye crisp for appetizers next dinner time.

Dandelion greens are more easily cleaned if soaked upside down in a big kettle of cold water, soured up and down like clothes so the sand sinks to the bottom of the kettle. Then rinse off with hot water and boil about 25 minutes in water.

Bacon to be served with greens may be striped in the conventional fat and lean or back bacon. Fry in a bit of butter to start browning quickly and mix the drippings with the greens. Arrange bacon on top and garnish with strips of pimento if handy.

SOFT AND FLUFFY BLANKETS

When washing your blankets before storing them for the summer, add a teaspoonful of pure borax to each tub of water, and a soap to the rinsing water. This will make the blankets soft and fluffy.



Help the other readers of the Midwest Free Press to cook. Send in the recipes you like best, sign your name and address, and they will be gladly published.

Five Minute Icing

3 egg whites beaten stiff
1 cup sugar
1 teas. cold water

Put in double boiler, have the water in the bottom of the cooker boiling, then beat the mixture five minutes, until about the consistency of marshmallow cream, and spread on cake.—Mrs. D. S., Vinton, Iowa.

Waffles

Take four eggs, beat well and add 1 cup milk, two tablespoons melted butter, a teas. of salt and a cup and a half of flour, which has been sifted with three teaspoons of baking powder. Bake until crisp and brown on hot waffle iron. Serve with maple syrup.—Mrs. B. Eberhardt, Galena, Illinois.

Mock Chicken

Take two pounds of spareribs. Cover with cold water to which one tablespoon of vinegar has been added. Boil 1½ hours adding more water if necessary. Thicken the gravy and season. This can hardly be told from L. Benbow, Clear Lake, Iowa.

stewed chicken and is less expensive. Dumplings may be added if liked.—Mrs. Biggs, Fort Madison, Iowa.

Ginger Bread

½ cup shortening
½ cup sorghum
1 cup boiling water
2 teaspoons soda in hot water
2½ cups flour
¼ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon ginger
½ teaspoon cloves
2 eggs

Mix ingredients in order given adding raisins if desired. Very good served with whipped cream.—Clarice Johnson, Canton, Ill.

Pop Corn Balls

1 cup sugar
1 cup white syrup
1 teaspoon cream of tartar

Boil all together until a soft ball forms in cold water. Add ½ teaspoon soda and bring to boil again. Remove from fire, add three tablespoons of butter. Pour over four quarts of popped corn and shape quickly.—Mrs. Alfred L. Benbow, Clear Lake, Iowa.



A New Range on a New Price Basis

The new Thames Universal Gas Range now offered at the low price of \$69.50 is an entirely new model purchased from one of the leading manufacturers. It is not a "cheap range"—but a high class range at a new low price. It embodies all of the features usually found in the highest grade ranges. Among these are: Ivory and Green marbled porcelain finish, full insulation; thermostatic oven heat control—porcelain lined; large utensil drawer under surface burners. See the Thames model—it will surprise you to learn how much we are offering for this new low price.

IOWA ELECTRIC COMPANY

LEGION COMMANDER'S FAUX PAS

LEGION COMMANDER'S FAUX PAS—
From Plain Talk Magazine
(By Permission)

A loss of over 750,000 members, since the delegates sold out to the Wall Street crowd at Detroit last September and voted for booze instead of bread, has been reported from American Legion circles. We have before us an official statement by the national adjutant who admits the membership had fallen on January 5, 1932, to 431,658, from a total of 1,053,854 in 1931. Is it any wonder?

PLAIN TALK has just been refused a list of American Legion posts by national headquarters at Indianapolis when we expressed a desire to acquaint all members with what is really going on in Washington in reference to the sell-out by their Royal Family to the Wall Street owned government of ours. In other words the American Legion officials want to keep their membership in the dark as to what is going on.

The publisher of PLAIN TALK was a member of the American Legion for many years but dropped his membership when it became evident several years ago that the high officials of the Legion were working to get themselves jobs with the Special Privilege Administration which will be voted out of office next November, and against the interests of the Legion membership.

No commander of the American Legion has sold out louder and stronger than the present national commander. If such policies are continued this great order will cease to exist in just about two more years. What the American Legion, the greatest organization of War Veterans ever to be organized in this country, needs is officials and a national commander who will not sell out to Wall Street.

By MORRIS A. BEALLE

National Commander Henry L. Stevens of the American Legion will have to be a better hair-splitter than he has shown himself to be so far if he wants to make anyone believe he is speaking for the members of the American Legion in his inspired opposition to payment of the adjusted service certificates.

Commander Stevens' statement to President Hoover that "The American Legion members are solidly behind the President in opposition to the bonus" was patently absurd before he made the statement and is more so now since thousands of Legion posts have met and denounced this statement. And nowhere is condemnation of Mr. Stevens any greater than in his own state of North Carolina.

Commander Stevens declared in a supplementary statement issued apparently in apology for his faux pas of April 4, that he was "bound by the mandate of the Detroit convention." This extra statement not only convicts him of insincerity but only makes matters worse for him and whomever's views he is expressing in opposition to payment of the nation's admitted debt to its heroes.

I cite the following three major reasons why Mr. Stevens is insincere in his published statements and defy him, as a lawyer, to find any legal flaw in my contentions:

1. The Commander was not bound by the action of the convention in voting for booze instead of for bread—in voting against immediate payment of the certificates because that action was illegal in itself. Such action was only taken by delegates selling out to Wall Street interests and disobeying the mandates of their state conventions which had elected them and was therefore illegal.

2. Congress voted billions in real bonuses to the war profiteers, the railroads and the multimillionaires immediately after the war. They voted a \$2,000,000,000 dote to the international bankers this year. If they can do that they can vote a few hundred dollars apiece to the soldiers.

3. President Hoover said the Glass-Steagall bill was a sound one in February of this year. If the Glass-Steagall bill was sound in February it is still sound in May. The Patman bill, not only takes care of our debt to the soldier boys, not only puts \$2,400,000,000 into circulation but puts into operation the Glass-Steagall Act.

Bankers and economists say that the only thing needed now is circulation of money—that the \$60,000,000,000 now being hoarded by the millionaire class is keeping business from anything like normalcy. Neither Congress, the Federal Reserve Board nor the Treasury Department have made any effort to put the Glass-Steagall bill into operation, although the President of the New York Stock Exchange has said it is the soundest bill which has been proposed to relieve the credit and money situation.

Why does Commander Stevens say that we shouldn't put the Glass-Steagall bill into operation when President Hoover says it is a sound proposition?

Another evidence of the Commander's insincerity is the fact that, if he really believed himself bound by the "mandate" of the Detroit convention, he would long ago have demanded the repeal of the 18th amendment, as the "booze-not-bread"

delegates passed a resolution calling, in effect, for that very thing.

And Mr. Stevens would also have demanded that President Hoover give the boys beer, according to the promise made in Mr. Hoover's name to the unfaithful delegates by Gov. T. Roosevelt and Minister MacNider. (See Congressman Patman in January PLAIN TALK).

The Commander was certainly careless with facts when he said that only 23 out of 10,400 Legion posts had endorsed the Patman bill. Thousands of posts have officially endorsed it. A majority of the state conventions endorsed it and then their duly appointed delegates sold them out for a promise of beer when they got to Detroit. Up to the time of writing this article not a single Legion post has been recorded as opposing payment of the adjusted compensation certificates although Mr. Stevens' statement makes it appear that 10,377 posts are "with him."

Commander Stevens seems to be in an unenviable position and it is no wonder he went out to the country instead of coming to Washington and attempting to back up his unfortunate assertion before the Ways and Means committee which was holding hearings on the Patman bill.

Commander Stevens' position is untenable for a number of reasons and his statement showed entire lack of either thought or preparation. Why should veterans of the world war, who bared their breasts to German bullets or their lungs to the ravages of pneumonia and influenza in American camps, want to pass up their adjusted compensation, when not a single multi-millionaire or corporation has passed up his or its?

Didn't Congress and the Treasury Department pay out billions in adjusted compensation to the war profiteers, the railroads and millionaires immediately after the war? Did Congress ask them to wait until 1945 for their bonuses? Did Congress charge them 4½ per cent for money the Treasury borrowed at 2 per cent?

Is there any reason why now, when special privilege operators and certain Wall Street swindlers have brought about a depression which will take years to erase, millions of unemployed veterans should say—no, I don't want the thousand dollars that has been owed me since 1918—give it to J. P. Morgan, that's what the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is for?

Is there any reason why Congress can vote a \$2,000,000,000 dote to the international bankers without batting an eyelash, and then cannot pay the nation's debt to its defenders in a time when Uncle Sam needed real men and needed them badly?

Let Commander Stevens, whom I understand is a lawyer, tell under what principle of jurisprudence or parliamentary law he based his assertion that he was bound by the "mandate of the Detroit convention."

Under what principle of law, common or otherwise, is a man bound by an illegal act of another? The delegates to that Legion convention "sold down the river" not only their comrades but their state conventions. It was only by disobeying the mandates of their state conventions that enough votes were mustered to defeat a resolution demanding full payment this winter of the adjusted compensation certificates.

When those delegates voted against their instructions their acts were illegal. Will Commander Stevens, whom I understand is an eminent attorney in his home town, deny this?

Bread is much more important in the year of our Lord 1932 than booze. Yet the delegates to the Detroit convention, which Commander Stevens says have him "honor bound," misrepresented 95 per cent of their constituents, disobeyed the mandates of their state conventions in many instances, and voted for beer instead of bread.

And even interpreting the wording of the two resolutions which were before the convention, one of which was accepted and the other turned down, Commander Stevens, and whoever he is spokesman for (certainly he is not speaking for members of the American Legion), still are in an untenable position. It is a position which has brought on the criticism that he is either trying for a lame duck government office or an associate counselship with the Gulf Refining Company.

The resolution to which Commander Stevens refers as "binding" him cannot by any stretch of imagination, as I see it, be interpreted as opposing the Patman bill for the issuance of \$2,400,000,000 in Federal Reserve notes to take care of all adjusted compensation payments.

The resolution called on "able bodied men of America to refrain from placing unnecessary financial burdens upon the national, state and municipal governments."

I defy Commander Stevens to show where the Patman bill will do this.

With all the respect due the President of the United States I must call Mr. Hoover's and Mr. Stevens' attention to the fact that shortly after February 6th of this year President Hoover unqualifiedly endorsed the Glass-Steagall bill. In fact a ruckus was started by the Democrats of the Senate who accused President Hoover of trying to claim credit for a bill which was drawn up by a Democrat (former

Senator Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma) and introduced in both Houses of Congress by Democrats.

If the Glass-Steagall bill was a sound bill on February 6th it is a sound bill now. President Hoover said it was alright then and so did Wall Street. Mr. Richard Whitney, President of the New York Stock Exchange, said that the introduction of the bill in the Senate by Senator Glass caused the first favorable reaction in Wall Street in a long time.

The Patman bill will kill four birds with one stone.

1. It will first discharge the nation's acknowledged debt to its defenders.
2. It will bring relief to over 3,000,000 penniless and destitute or partly destitute veterans.
3. It will put \$2,400,000,000 into circulation. All bankers and economists agree that the circulation in money is all that is needed to bring this country back to normalcy.
4. It will reflate currency, which the Glass-Steagall bill contemplated and thus help to bring the American dollar back to normal, and business to where it should be.

There seems to be only three classes of people in the United States opposed to payment of the adjusted compensation certificates. They are:

1. Multi-millionaires with swollen incomes who fear that somehow they have to pay more surtax and take less of their money to the other world with them.
2. Newspaper publishers who have, or believe they have, large advertising subsidies or appropriations from the above class.
3. International bankers who have had so many special privileges during the past decade that they feel they own the bodies and souls of the less fortunate American people.

As evidence of the kind of propaganda which newspapers and subsidized magazines carry on for the banks which loan money to their advertisers, and for the corporations which advertise heavily, I cite the Baltimore Sun of Tuesday, April 12. This great newspaper, which has rightfully taken the place of the old New York World as the greatest Democrat newspaper of the nation, ordinarily keeps its news columns free from editorial expressions and opinion, reserving their editorial columns and their columnist sections for this type of matter.

Yet in reporting the Ways and Means hearing on the Patman bill, the able writer whose name was signed to the story, felt that he had to digress from news reporting and editorialize on Mr. Patman's plan. And in the next column this excellent newspaper had a story headed "Veterans to Voice Anti-Bonus Views."

This latter story told how "state veterans" were to meet and back up Commander Stevens in his opposition to the "bonus" as they called it. A long list of names of those who didn't want the bonus was printed. But Baltimoreans who took the trouble to examine this list declare that nearly every banking and wealthy family in Maryland was represented on this list—not a single war veteran of moderate means unless he was employed by one of the millionaire-class which is opposed to the adjusted compensation payments.

A man who has not the support of his neighbors on an issue of transcendent national importance surely cannot expect the support of the nation on the same issue.

In Stevens' home state, the grand old Commonwealth of North Carolina which pays more Federal taxes than any other state in the Union except New York, the reaction against the young commander's fall from grace is more marked than in the other states where it still is plentiful.

Tarheels want to know how he can twist facts in such a manner as to say only 23 posts out of 10,400 want the adjusted compensation paid. They point to the more than 500 Legion posts which have written or telegraphed Congressman Patman commending his stand for justice.

They point to a petition presented to House and Senate leaders by the Veterans of Foreign Wars containing more than 2,400,000 names of Veterans who feel they are just as much entitled to adjusted compensation as was Andrew Mellon, J. P. Morgan, stockholders and directors of the Bethlehem Steel Company, the Duponts, the railroads and others who are right now hoarding an aggregate of \$60,000,000,000 (according to the Congressional Record).

Hardly had Commander Stevens done as he was told by the Wall Street combine, than the Kinston, N. C. post met and, in a seething resolution, called on their fellow Tarheel to "cease his vigorous opposition to any further adjusted service certificate legislation" and to "correct his statement concerning the number of American Legion posts endorsing further legislation." This resolution was passed unanimously.

The action of the Kinston post came on top of a telegram to Congressman Patman from a prominent District of Columbia legionnaire which read: "Urge immediate payment of bonus and impeachment of Henry L. Stevens."

The Corpus Christi post wired: "Fifteen years ago we entered the world war with allies. The nation shouted that nothing would be too good for the veterans when hostilities ended that pledge by paying adjusted service compensation certificates in full. Hundreds of destitute veterans here need funds for food and debt payments."

The Midland (Texas) post wires: "World war veterans of Midland, Texas, are 100 per cent for payment of adjusted compensation. Legion action at Detroit convention not sponsored by veterans. We expect certificates to be paid."

From Columbus (Ga.) American Legion post: "Speaking for over 1,800 veterans of this vicinity, we admire your stand. The majority of the veterans here are ex-Legionnaires, having quit because of the stand voiced at the last national convention by Mr. Stevens. He has no right to speak so for the vast membership of the legionnaires."

The Bellmore (N. Y.) Post No. 948 says: "Mr. Stevens is wrong when he tells Hoover the Legion is solidly behind him. Rather we are solidly in front of him."

From Wilmington, North Carolina, came the telegram: "More than 600 legionnaires and ex-service men representing this district went on record in February favoring the immediate cash payment of the bonus, and is evidently one of those posts referred to by the national commander. It reiterates its stand in favor of the cash payment of the bonus at this time and urges your continued support in behalf of the ex-service men."

Greensboro, another large North Carolina city, spans its native son in this manner: "Assumption on the part of Legion Commander Stevens that he represents the individual feeling of the ex-service men is rather far-fetched. Stevens was not elected by, nor has he the support of, this great order."

A Texas legionnaire, leader in his section of state who is running for Congress, wired to Stevens the following salty communication:

"As national commander of the American Legion you have maliciously and willfully misrepresented the sentiment of the Legion when you say that the Legion stands solidly behind Mr. Hoover in his stand against the bonus. You mean the National Department of the Legion does and not the rank and file, for 90 per cent of Legionnaires favor full payment at once."

The Wausau, Wisc., post says: "American Legion posts within radius of 100 miles of Wausau unanimously in favor of the bonus payment. Action of Stevens not in accord with views of rank and file. Majority of jobs, according to McKee, last probably a day or so."

The last referred to the much publicized drive of the American Legion to "find jobs for the unemployed." With all the thousands of jobs reported "found" for the idle the same number of people seem to still be idle except where this number has increased.

From Providence, R. I.: "Your serious consideration and effort in ascertaining the fact that our state legislature has gone on record and passed unanimously upon payment of the balance of the adjusted service certificates would be greatly appreciated by our membership and ladies' auxiliary—500 strong."

The following short but straight to the point telegrams were received in one day by Congressman Patman:

Ogden, Utah: "We have wired Stevens to renounce his stand."

Benton Harbor, Mich.: "Stevens has betrayed us."

Greensburg, Pa.: "Stevens has sold us out."

Bennettsville, S. C.: "Unanimously for bonus."

Bristol, Tenn.: "One million members constitute the Legion—not Stevens."

Montrose, S. D.: "Ex-service men misrepresented by Stevens."

Wisconsin Veterans' Home: "Legion spokesman doesn't represent correct view of members."

Philadelphia (Pennsylvania Railroad Post No. 204): "Favor immediate payment of bonus in full."

San Antonio, Texas: "In favor of bonus 100 per cent."

Waxahatchie, Texas: "Two thousand ex-service men in Ellis County favor balance of adjusted service certificates."

Just a few days after Commander Stevens committed his unfortunate faux pas more than 2,000 legionnaires from all over North Carolina met in Greensboro and in speech after speech denounced the statement of their distinguished fellow Tarheel as untrue and misrepresentative of 95 per cent of the legion's membership. They demanded full and immediate payment of the amounts due and acknowledged by Congress in 1924, and resolved that the Veteran of the World War is just as much entitled to adjusted compensations as J. P. Morgan and other Wall Street operators were to their war-profiteering bonuses, and to the bonuses Morgan is now drawing from and through the \$2,000,000,000 International Bankers' Dole Corporation.

In conclusion it seems that what the American Legion needs is a thorough cleaning out of its Royal Family and election of officers and leaders who will not sell out to Wall Street.

"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"

TAX EVILS AND THE REMEDY --- A DR

(By S. B. Prouty.)
Council Bluffs, Ia.

A plea for a maintained wage scale, for every worker and employee of whatever nature in Iowa, with a plan and specifications to secure and maintain it.

A system for circulating our own money in an ever expanding, ever increasing beneficial circle.

A solution of how poor we shall permit our people to become.

For the depression to continue longer in Iowa is entirely unnecessary.

Continued From Last Week

When we learn that the Russians have purchased 3,000 bulls in one single bunch, how is the Iowa farmer going to meet Russian competition? We have already had a taste of meeting their wheat competition. For the last several years Russian competition has concerned me deeply. The one sure way to meet it is to take the tax from the Iowa farmers' land. This must be done if we hope to have prosperity again—Russia or no Russia. No other scheme, plan or system has been advanced which will do the work. A plan to meet the Russian competition is one of the biggest spots on this cow. Any little picayunish spot that seems objectionable must be cast aside for the great big spots and surely I have pointed out enough of them which no rational mind or professor of economics will even try to dispute. What in the world do we care about little spots if the Iowa farmer is prosperous? What do we care for little spots that appear or seem objectionable (I use the words appear or seem) if 25 per cent of our people no longer must pay 80 per cent to 85 per cent of the taxes?

When working people are begging for a chance to work and help the farmer share the burden, I have talked to plenty of them. When the complete light and correct light is put before them they see it right now. How is it possible for a system to be far wrong when every individual or firm pays exactly the same rate and exactly in accordance with the number of gross dollars that pass through his fingers?

One spot that seems to worry some sincere men is that it doesn't hit the high salary from \$5,000 up hard enough. There are not very many like this in Iowa. It is a cinch there won't be if this economic condition keeps on much longer. Anyway this plan puts him on an absolutely equality with every other man and gives us a chance to ask him for some tax money—that is a lot more than we are doing now. When our farmers become prosperous like they were in 1929 plenty of farmers will be in this class. They say this man can save up money—fine—let him save it. The working man in his own home largely tax free can save some, too. Why should our people be just one jump ahead of the sheriff or the poorhouse? That's what is the matter with us now. Forget the bad spots on this cow, don't listen to the fellow who can only see little tiny imaginary bad spots.

Farmers And Renters.

Regarding actual results in taking nearly all taxes from real estate, let us consider the farm owner and his renter. The renter simply can't pay the rent (one farm bordering mine, the renter has moved, leaving the crop in the field). The farm owner can't cut the rent, he must have it to pay the taxes. The farmer is between the devil and the deep blue sea. The renter would be better off if he were in the sea. Neither of them can pay the merchant and none of the three know the real cause of their trouble nor how to correct it.

If the farm owner and renter knew that the 150-year-old system had gone or even was going into the discard they could and would easily get together on what the rent should be. When they sold their joint crop or their individual shares separately they would pay their tax, not large and directly in accordance with the price they got for it, directly in accordance with their ability to pay.

Would these two men take heart? Would it benefit either more than it did the other? Would it benefit the merchant? Would this stimulate agriculture? Would the farm owner longer need to be afraid to tell the renter to take out some nails to keep the boards nailed on the fence and barn? It's a great picture—sounds like a dream. It can't be done with a sales tax alone. The service tax must go with it and rates properly adjusted. Are such wonderful results to be desired?

The farmer will keep the taxes paid until the sales and service tax revenue begins to come in. He'll have to. After this flow is once started it will be a constant flow to the farmer and renter. They have what people want, something to eat. Reread the chapter on the flow of money.

CHAPTER 15.

No. 1.

Someone has said this has become a billion dollar country. We have become a telephone, automobile, radio, Frigidaire people. The trend of recent thought in legislation is to cut and slash expense and put more taxes onto people who are already taxed to death unfairly—farm, home and factory owners. They cannot pay the taxes already piled upon them. Certainly do not accuse me of being in favor of governmental waste, graft, in-

efficiency or extravagance.

However, none of this line of thought cures the disease. If we cut expense and give up our telephones, autos, radios, electricity in all forms will this stop the depression and cure our disease?

Do we wish it cured that way? How could the workers in these industries buy our pork and beef? Getting over this depression is not like getting over the depression of 1893. Why? Because land tax then was 35 and 40 cents per acre; now it is from six to ten times as much and homes in the same proportion. Here is where the national economist and prognosticator falls down with his cycles of time and law of averages. This is not an average depression. We had few telephones then and none of the other things. Finally, in spite of the gold standard, we got enough money in circulation to meet our commercial needs. Our disease is the extremely slow circulation and stagnation of money. Anything done which does not aim directly at the disease, any treatment of the symptoms does not cure the disease, much more often makes it worse.

How did we get all these modern good things? There was money enough in circulation so we could pay taxes and pay for them also. Now there is barely enough in circulation to pay real estate taxes. Are we going to give up these good things so we may pay real estate taxes? Or will we handle our tax problem in a manner to bring out of hiding and into circulation the money we already have and adjust our national monetary system so we will have still more money to circulate?

When we were loaning countless billions to Europe and it was coming back as European purchases, we had plenty of money to circulate. Those days are all over. Let us accept the fact. Quit talking about and thinking about it. That was false prosperity anyhow. Who wants any more of it?

This is an age of dollars. One hundred years ago it was a day of land, of real estate. A man's wealth was computed by the hundreds of acres of land he owned. Then it was the day of the "landed gentry." Today it is dollars. We are not living 100 years ago; we are living now. This is not a tallow candle, ox yoke age. The basic tax system of Iowa and the United States generally is still on real estate. We are a slow bunch to think, and we act as though we were living a century ago. The sooner we accept these facts, the sooner we will put our house in order to enjoy the prosperity which is rightfully ours.

Tax should be based on the dollar. Everyone should pay according to the dollars that pass through his fingers. This is a commercial age. We must accept all the foregoing as facts and quit floundering around in the mire. In the plan I have set before you the worker has been given first consideration, as he is in greatest numbers and needs caring for the most. Strange as it may seem, to care for him best the exact rate applied is immaterial.

The vital consideration is to apply a rate which will get results for him. When this is done the results will be so great the rate will be decidedly immaterial.

The more you study economic force the more strange things you will find in its workings. This plan of applying this principle of using dollars as the yardstick, as I am giving it to you, is the most practical, least conflicting with other taxes and least conflicting with any of our laws that has been advanced, leaving 10 per cent on real estate will not cripple it, yet will maintain the expense of our courthouses and officials and records of sales, titles and transfers. The clerks in our treasurer's offices will be there ready to count and handle the sales and service tax receipts when they begin to come in.

I was most happy indeed when I received the plan of the Iowa Association for Tax Justice of Davenport. I felt that now someone from each end of the state is working on this same principle, there is some hope of getting Iowa out of this terrible economic calamity which has befallen us.

The plan they suggest they call gross income tax. It is much more sweeping in its action. It removes all taxes from real estate and everything else and includes salaries and wages, railroads, telephone and telegraph companies and everything else personal and all. The rate they suggest is the same, 1/2 of 1 per cent. They say nothing about the economic force associated with such a system of circulating our money, but the fundamental principle is the same. I had never heard of their association until the secretary of our chamber of commerce told me of it. I cannot see why salaries and wages should be included; this would complicate matters greatly. Salaries and wages will pay their fair share when they are spent.

I cannot see why personals and invisible wealth should not be handled as Ohio has done and as we are trying to do in Iowa.

It is certainly interesting to learn that someone at each end of our state is giving thought to the same principle.

Let us hope some good may come. That the days of human sightlessness may cease. That our people will be more than innocent children trying to guide and

control our colossal monetary and industrial systems—these fast growing giants of a modern world.

CHAPTER 16.

Professional Men—

Salaried People—

Firemen And Policemen.

Doctors, lawyers, dentists, all professional men, will pay 1/2 of 1 per cent on all services rendered. What surgeon will or should object to paying 50 cents on a \$100 operation requiring an hour's time, \$25 on a \$5,000 yearly practice? What lawyer will or should object to such a tax on a \$1,000 fee which required but a week's time, \$50 on a \$10,000 yearly practice? What dentist will object to having these employed people come in and pay their bills, and have much needed dental work done, which they cannot have done now, all to the betterment of the health of our children?

It should not be necessary to point out that one unpaid bill or a decidedly small increase in business will pay the small amount for an entire year asked from a professional man no matter what the rate might be. This holds true with every other service or business. The professional man should feel the truth about it. He is helping his best clients by putting the farmer on his feet and making it possible for the working man to be employed. Nearly all professional people own their own home, on which the taxes will be largely cut down. Many of them own farms. Farmers and professional people will be treated exactly alike, no making fish of one and fowl of the other.

We are all Americans. Farmers desiring to be relieved of some of their tax burdens must be willing to be treated as all others are treated. This plan treats every man alike, every dollar alike.

Salaried People.

There are plenty of men drawing salaries who pay no tax at all except on their automobiles, though they may have five children in our schools and enjoy all the benefits of government. Every one of them I have talked to recognize the injustice of it and would be more than willing to pay their fair share of these burdens if only a way were devised for them to do so. So don't worry about these salaries. Let them have them, for when they spend 1/2 of 1 cent will be collected to help educate their children and all other items that taxes go for.

Firemen And Policemen

It has been asked how will firemen and policemen get their pay. Exactly the same as now, only this system will give them the assurance they will continue to get their money, not go without it, as firemen, policemen and school-teachers have been doing for a long time in Chicago, and we are hearing of more and more in other cities in other states. Firemen and policemen had best bethink themselves of how they are going to get their money under our present system.

I will respectfully call the contents of these writings to the attention of the taxpayers whose names appear in the delinquent tax lists in all parts of our state. This plan herein contained has little to do with how tax money shall be disbursed, but of how it shall be raised and our courthouses.

CHAPTER 17.

Railroad Men.

Railroad men, you have a notion you are working for a railroad company when the facts are the farmer furnishes you the larger portion of your wages and the farmer today is taxed to death. Do you know the farmer must sell three times as much to pay his taxes as he did in 1913? Do you know that farmers pay one-third of their net income for taxes? How would you like it if you had to pay one-third of your income for taxes? Would it be fair? Is it good business on your part to permit them to do so? Can you see that under such a system of taxation the farmer can't give you much business and you are laid off or cut in hours and then next thing will be a cut in your wage scale. It can't be helped. It's bound to come. What are you going to do about it? How is it going to help you or us to have your wages cut? I can't see it. You can't pay us a living price for our pork, beef, milk, etc., with a slashed wage scale. You are a great influence in our communities. When some one comes around and tells you to vote for a sales and service tax that will take the taxes off of a real estate, study up on the subject. The farmer and city man both will mightily quickly give you something to haul, you would have those rolls of wire I would use, that lumber and material that goes into those houses that are going to be built, mentioned elsewhere in these articles, and on top of that the tax on your own home will be reduced. Can you beat it for a plan? Do you know of one that will more surely work? And that isn't all, it is a plan that will keep on working and get better and better as time goes on. If you have a better one trot it out. We all wish to know about it.

If you have the faintest hope that your big eastern officers can do it you are looking too far away from home. Bring your thoughts back to Iowa. They are fighting teeth and toenails to keep your wage scale up. This is all well and good. We hope they succeed, but so far none have offered a plan that will put you back

to work and we are starting on our third year of it. Those of you who are at work must contribute to keep your brothers from being hungry, even though you are not working full time yourself. Your misguided representatives are advocating a still shorter day and shorter week, because there isn't enough work to go around. This is the rankest kind of balderdash. There is so much work that could and should be done we need an eight-day week. I need twice as many men on farm and in city as I have now. I can't put them to work, I must keep the money to pay taxes, with the result I am not using much material and you are not getting much to haul. The vicious circle for you. Vote to start around the circle the other way.

Don't forget this message is coming from a large employer of farm labor in the county and skilled labor in the city. Employed people, using material and goods, are what give you work.

If I am able to get enough together to pay taxes, I shall not try to do more; what's the use? What's the use of the man in England trying to do business? You put your shoulders behind a system that will permit us to do something besides pay taxes, some sort of a plan that will make it worth while and some assurance of being permanent.

Times will get better. Yes, how much better? How long will they stay better? Where will the wage scales be and salaries be when we get going again? Will they be where you and I want them? We have all had a taste of good wages and good prices and know that everyone is better off under such conditions. If you have a better way than I am offering to keep them there let us have it. Not only in our own county but in other counties farmers who haven't paid their last spring's taxes yet are going to our courthouses and demanding even more than a 50 per cent cut in salaries and state they are going up to the national government. This will get the postal employees when this wage-slashing business gets well under way. They will get the ax the same as the others.

I am telling you a sales and service tax together will do the work. Paid by everyone, exempt nothing, take the tax off real estate proportionately. No sales or service tax on salaries or wages. Why worry about the big pay of railroad men and postal employees? They will pay their fair share of tax when they spend it and only one-fiftieth of what they now pay in gasoline tax.

CHAPTER 18.

Barber Shops And Beauty Parlors.

Barber shops and beauty parlors will pay a service tax on all services rendered. We wish to reach the many who now patronize them, yet pay no taxes whatsoever. They will advertise "With taxes largely removed from your homes you can now afford a hair trim and a permanent wave and to look after your personal appearance. We pay the tax. Come to Tom Jones' Tonsorial Parlors, for first class work, and to Mary Jones' Beauty Parlor for expert service to my lady beautiful." Will they come when they have the money? Will these institutions object to an increase in business, at the price they now enjoy, if we can only maintain these prices?

I remember very well one day last fall a good barber friend of mine asked me if I didn't wish a hair cut. I needed it all right but frankly told him I had to take the price of that hair cut down to the courthouse. That is one-half dollar that I know of that didn't flow through his barber shop. If it had, 1/4 cent of it, at the rate suggested would have reached the courthouse anyway and he would have had 49 1/4 cents of it for himself. Simple, isn't it? The dollar that goes direct to the courthouse, the barber doesn't get a whack at it on its way there, nor does any other channel of business get a chance at it on its way there.

Some gink in the back part of the audience will rise and say: "Oh, well, with our old tax system, the dollars that reach the courthouses are expended and again flow on their way." Sure they do. So do the dollars that flow there from the sales and service tax. They are neither hoarded, lost nor confiscated. Every so often the barber will figure up, make out an affidavit, attach his check to it and mail it to the courthouse and that's all there will be to it, except verifying his statement to a checker. Every ninety days when I wish a return of 3 cents per gallon gasoline tax on gasoline used in engines and tractors on the farm, all I do is make out an affidavit as to how many gallons I am entitled to a refund on, mail it to Des Moines and back comes my gas refund, no great trouble.

CHAPTER 19.

Farm Mortgages, Loan Companies

And Realtors.

Banks and loan companies have no desire to take farms away from farmers, they must finance, manage and pay the taxes themselves on the benighted things. Here is what would happen. They would say: "Mr. Borrower, now that the real estate taxes are greatly reduced you will be able to pay us our interest and can win out on your endeavor."

In the event they must have their money the borrower could go across the

DREAM OF MANKIND WITHIN GRASP

third work others u are mis- ing a be- go d of d that d an many now. keep result l you dious d the oming or in city. and er to more; of the ness? ystem y be- that as- much tter? sal- Will ? We and ne is you uring Not other their our more and ional em- ness the tax y ev- k off es or Why men pay pend now s. will ered. pa- tax- es you rma- onal ne to first auty lady they tions the only fall me ed it d to n to ollar ough of it, ched ould self. s dis- n't nor et a au- with each gain So the ther y out and all- his nety per d in all I how und mes s de- ders, the ngs. ould real will can the

street and find a dozen different people who would refinance his loan for him. This he cannot do now and is the cause of nearly all foreclosures. The Iowa Association for Tax Justice makes this statement: "A gross income tax will restore real estate to the rightful position as the safest of investments."

REALTORS: The realtor will pay a service tax on his services rendered and a sales tax on the sales made.

In fact, it was the real estate man who first told me our troubles would have to be solved by some sort of a sales tax, but he forgot to include services also. This would be awfully hard and bad on the realtor, perfectly terrible having to pay both, but just watch the broad smile on his face to show how bad he hates it when property is placed in a position that someone will wish to buy it. The realtor hasn't sold a home or a farm for so long he has forgotten how to draw up the papers. Real estate sales will start at once and how easy for us to do this here in Iowa where we haven't any great centers of population with large foreign elements, all of whom have votes which must be won over and convinced this the right, the practical, the fair way to raise tax revenues, and that the worker is the most benefited of any class. We do have in Iowa a small radical element who can only think of one way to raise tax revenue, and that by income taxes. Why don't they take a look at Australia? They will get Iowa in the same boat with Australia if not watch out.

SKYSCRAPERS: The principle of taxation, of taxing dollars, not real estate, is equally just and as far-reaching in its beneficial economic effects when applied to the largest skyscraper as to the small tract of land of a truck gardener.

Imagine a Chicago skyscraper. Why did the builders erect the building? To take in dollars from rents. Let them pay on the dollars they take in. Why does a tenant secure space in such a building? For no other purpose than to take in dollars by the sale of goods or services of some sort. Let them pay tax on the dollars so taken in. No one will dispute this to be the absolute direct ratio of their ability to pay. The rate would be small, the tenant would not miss this installment plan of payment, yet the revenue derived would be an enormous volume. Now the anvil chorus starts. Oh! you favor the rich man, the owners of these big buildings. Let us see. The tenants of these buildings, office or apartments are common folks like you and me. Immediately they will get reductions in their rents, much to their benefit. The landlord will have to cut his rents and perhaps he won't get so rich after all.

What further effects would follow such a system? The landlord would be so relieved of real estate taxes he could pay interest on the stocks and bonds of the building which would cause them to continue as saleable securities. In other words, he could pay interest on its indebtedness. This would prevent mortgage foreclosure with all the attendant evils which are legion—centralization of wealth and depressions, to mention two.

Foreclosures under such a system of economics would be rare and one can hardly conceive of a depression.

Is it our desire to find a plan whereby depressions are not as frequent as snowstorms, or do we like depressions and prefer to confess that our American system or economics and capitalism are dismal failures? Do we wish to go on down the road we are going to a goal no one has the temerity to forecast? It resolves itself into a case of take your choice. We may have some upward spurts, we might be able to muddle along, but the scales are too far out of balance between man and man to have the faintest hope to arrive at the goal an enlightened people should attain in a few short years—a home for every worker, freedom from economic slavery and the right of every man to enjoy his fair share of the wealth of this state and nation.

The reduction of rents will greatly lower the high cost of retail distribution. Scores of business buildings in Chicago have been foreclosed upon. Is it of any possible benefit to the tenants to be doing business or living in a building whose owner is bankrupt? Are they not compelled to fight the same economic system as he? This must be thoroughly realized. These tenants would benefit by a different economic system the same as the landlord and all the people with whom they do business.

CHAPTER 20.

Railroads and Public Utilities

No change whatever in the system of taxation of them at present. Railroads are having troubles enough without the trouble of changing their systems of accounting to a new system of taxation. Railroads are more of a national problem, many carloads of freight and passengers run into one end of the state and out at the other hardly stop. We will be much obliged if they can continue to operate efficiently and put their many employees to work and pay them wages. They are all good citizens and good buyers.

Telephone companies will be very highly benefited by this order of things for just as soon as people begin to own their own homes new telephones will be installed, a case of "To him who hath shalt

be given." While this will be true it seems best not to include telephone companies, telegraph lines, gasoline pipe lines, natural gas pipe lines, and water works private or municipal, at least for the present. Let them pay in accordance to the old system. This will simplify matters greatly. These may be included any time if deemed advisable.

Our people are very much divided and undecided on the public utilities problem. They are pretty generally agreed that telephone rates are too high, that telephone companies are exacting too much profit. Capitalism is based on profit. Communism is based on no profit whatsoever, no competition. We think we like our way the best. The Russians think they like their way the best. All of us are agreed that there is such a thing as too much profit. We can overdo or underdo anything. How shall the problem be solved? The socialist has his way. The communist has his way. It would seem that the modern trend of public utilities and industry is—centralization. I am entirely out of my territory; our subject is on how poor we shall permit our people to become.

CHAPTER 21.

Pitfalls And Legislation.

Experienced legislators tell us that this sales and service tax as given here will do for business and our people all the good things pointed out in these articles if we can only get them to see it and get the legislature to pass it. They also tell us we run into two pitfalls: First, that it will not raise revenue enough. This has been discussed in chapter on factories. We will have our personal, railroad, public utilities tax revenue the same as now, then when business starts the amount of revenue raised will increase rapidly. Many highly experienced in commercial matters say the fear of not raising revenue enough is entirely unfounded, even at the very low rate suggested will raise an enormous amount of revenue, more and more all the time; nobody knows how much; we didn't know how much our gasoline tax would raise, but the amount has increased even during this depression. There are other ways out. Adjust the rate to cut real estate taxes 90 per cent immediately; 7 to 10 mills will do it even the first year.

Another way out is to let it raise what revenue it will and cut Iowa real estate taxes that much. One man told me if it would only cut our real estate taxes in half it would be of immense help. To this we all agree, but it will do better than that: **The whole thing resolves itself into how much longer we are going to monkey around with this depression.** You know and I know that with 90 per cent of the real estate taxes taken off, spot cash real estate sales will start inside of forty-eight hours and enough farm, home and factory owners will start to put men to work in the same forty-eight hours to very shortly employ every idle man in Iowa. **What more do you want?** If this is not a reversal of the processes of deflation then I am in the "damn dumb" class. But this isn't all you are going to get. The biggest benefit is the direction money will flow thereafter and by economic force. (The English dote in the final analysis is the enforced circulation of money by legislative act, otherwise conditions would be intolerable.) Yet this is not all you are going to get; you are going to get a perfect balance between man and man. This means balance between agriculture and industry, balance between the honest and the dishonest dollar. It means freedom from economic slavery. Legislators beware! You will get an absolutely perfect balance between none of these things if you swerve one iota in securing first a perfect balance between man and man. When the widow woman with the crippled child pays 9 cents or 18 cents per week the man higher up pays \$90 or \$180 as the case may be—Pure Americanism and a perfect balance.

Economic force, the Commander in Chief, is jealous Chief; he will brook no deviation whatsoever from his imperative commands. You legislators of all states, you have come to the parting of the ways. You will stop our economic system from breaking the divine law "Thou Shalt Not Steal." The farms and homes belong to the people. If you do not, it means the nation's downfall. A certain and just punishment.

To the legislatures of each state, yours is the greatest power God has ever granted any groups of men, power over life and death. You will stop unemployment. You will stop our economic system and economic laws from working against us if you have any desire or hopes to free us from economic slavery, any hopes to secure the economic balance which an enlightened state and nation should operate under.

Capitalism is not at fault. It is our economic system.

Democracy is being weighed in the balance. As yet it is far from triumphant. No dictator would permit such a condition to continue.

In the welter of words and barrels of printers' ink that have been wasted since this depression has hit us, surely somewhere the light is shining.

College presidents in America, we ask you to tell your students to secure this

treatise and study it; herein they will find the light, it being a primer on the action of the economic force.

The bewilderment and confusion in the minds of America today is the greatest ever before in history. America learns fast the confusion will rapidly disappear. I am tired and sick of this whole depression business, so entirely unnecessary.

The second pitfall is getting it through the legislature. When all our people have learned how it will work out, learn what the wonderful results will be to themselves and to each of our citizens, it will go through the legislature unanimously in spite of big interests or anything else. When the big interests find the immense business help it will be to them, together with the real estate relief given them, I doubt if they will spike any guns but assist in its passage. I will tell them this: They might as well kick in and help put it across or our growing radical element will take away from their widows and orphans most of whatever they leave them. Farm owners and home owners are in this boat right now; if they leave a home or a farm to their children they can't keep them, taxes will take them. Omaha bankers and realtors at a dinner of the Northwest Bancorporation were warned by Gwyer H. Yates, president of the Omaha United States National bank, that high taxes are threatening home owners. Joseph Chapman, president of a Minneapolis realty company, told them business men must pay some attention to the question of taxes or there won't be any home owners. So you see my plea is not untimely, as usual no one offered a plan to cure the disease; they all make a stab at the symptoms.

How can farmers hope for hog prices to make any considerable start upward under such conditions. I will also invite the big interests who fought a sales tax in our Iowa legislature to read James D. Mooney's book "Wages and the Road Ahead" wherein he says: "No factory owner today is delighted to know that the number of wage cuts is steadily increasing."

"He knows that this decreases the buying power of his own market." Mr. Mooney points out the vicious circle with the necessity of steady full-time employment.

No wonder our Senator Brookhart gets elected and re-elected. He promises with words to take care of these big interest boys. Back in their innermost consciousness our people feel that somewhere, somehow, someday, these big interests sidetrack us on our way to the goals we all strive for; they have the money to send the brains to lobby. Our people vote for Brookhart, even though his methods are socialistic. No one else comes forward with any plan or method of solving our problems so they vote for Brookhart; he promises to solve our problems.

Socialism will not do it. Radicalism will not do it. Communism will not do it. Politics will not do it. Prosperity propaganda by paid economic writers will not do it. Pure Americanism will do it.

Can the people of the state of Iowa get a law on the statute books which they

want and the way they want it? I am told it is next to impossible to do it. That's a pretty how-do-you-do, isn't it, folks. They tell me if you start a sorrel horse through the legislature he will come out a black or a roan or something else altogether, if he comes out at all.

Sales taxes are going to be very popular in our next session of all legislative bodies. I am not in favor of a sales tax without also a service tax. I am not in favor of a sales and service tax unless the entire amount of revenue is apportioned to release taxes on real estate.

Sales taxes alone will not secure the great benefits and results as have been given here that the sales and service tax together will do properly adjusted as to rate, properly administered and distributed.

Let us thoroughly ground ourselves on what a sales and service tax can and will do and how it should be worked, releasing taxes on real estate and then put it on the statute books that way. Let it not be muddled nor befuddled by this or that selfish interest or botched up by some legislative quack or economic fallacy or lobbyist who cares nothing for you and me, and draws a bigger salary than ten farmers in Iowa make in a year.

They passed a sales tax down in one of the Carolinas; stuck stamps on things. It would take half of our population to make and stick enough stamps on things in Iowa to raise the revenue we must have. It wouldn't work; of course it wouldn't work; they had to repeal it.

The difficulty must not be minimized of getting it enacted into law and this without twisting, changing and distorting, thereby defeating the great general beneficial results. If our people want it bad enough they can get it. It is unthinkable the sovereign state of Iowa cannot do it.

If the administration were so difficult all the big corporations in America would have been out of business long ago. Take any of them. Standard Oil, for example, with countless representatives in every town, county and state. Representatives throughout the world. It seems to be getting along very nicely. The administration and enforcement to me are matters which the highly competent administrative and executive ability to be found in Iowa could and would master in ten days' time. They would experience little trouble in perfecting a system for efficiency, speed, expense and accuracy that would easily eclipse the United States income tax methods. The men and women checkers would work eight hours a day. Not begin at 10 o'clock, quitting at 4 o'clock, two hours off for lunch and draw the salary of a bank president.

CHAPTER 22.

Taxes.

Why are you out of employment? Real estate taxes. Why are railroad men laid off and cut down in hours? Trucks of course but taxes mostly. Farmers and property owners are giving them little to haul.

(To Be Continued Next Week)

Coming Next Week

'The Bible Of The Veterans' Bureau' and the 4th installment of 'Our Tax Evils And the Remedy.'

Frank W. Clark, disabled veteran of the First Division in the World War, exposes a few fallacies of the treatment of disabled veterans of the Veterans' Administration. This article is particularly timely in view of the recent expose by PLAIN TALK magazine of the racketeering which is going on among officials of the Administration, recently reprinted in this paper by permission. Read this most interesting article in next week's Free Press.

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COTTON --- INDUSTRIAL EQUALITY

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By E. E. RICHARDSON

We badly confuse the meaning of our words. "Relief," for instance, comes from the Latin meaning to remove. Cicero said "Leva me hoc onere, relieve me of this burden."

Yet when Congress passes laws appropriating money which may be loaned farmers and giving higher tariff protection to manufacturing industries, we call such legislation farm relief measures.

The relief the cotton farmer needs is from the burden of protection on his necessities. He sells his produce in an unprotected or world market and buys his supplies in a protected or domestic market. He sells low and buys high. Farm tools and machinery manufactured in the U. S. have been shipped to Russia and sold to the farmers for less than the same tools and machinery cost the farmers here. The tariff makes supplies, land, fertilizer, tools, insurance, money, drugs, medical care, legal advice, government, printing, education, religion, and every necessity, and luxury cost too much.

Some people think that a tariff on cotton will give the farmer equality. A tariff is effective on imports only and as we are exporters of cotton, it would be a burden instead of a benefit. Hence the only way to give the farmer equality is by removing existing tariff laws. There are many other burdens from which the farmer needs relief, but the tariff is the foundation on which all rest.

One other is the cost burden of shipping cotton to the world market. There is no market for cotton in the United States. There are exchanges and mills which pay Liverpool price with commission, transportation, and handling costs deducted. A farmer can deliver cotton to the mill where it will be manufactured, but he still has the cost of shipping it to Liverpool because the mill pays only market quotations. On the other hand, the buyer of cotton clothing has to pay tariff whether such clothing was made in Europe or in a mill across the road. Is there any wonder the farmer needs relief?

At one time when tariff rates were not very high, the U. S. produced about 95 per cent of the world's supply of cotton. Manufacturing interests persuaded Congress to give them higher protection. As the tariff rate advanced, the farmer had to have more for his cotton in order to meet cost of production.

As the price of cotton advanced, foreign countries began to grow more of it. We now produce only about 55 per cent of the world's supply. In other words, we have lost about 40 per cent of our cotton industry, or something like 10,000,000 bales annually. We have the climate, soil, and labor to produce the world supply. Is there then any reason why we should not do so? The principal one is the tariff.

If tariff had not forced the price of cotton up, the foreign countries would not have gone into the business of growing cotton because without such a handicap on our part, we can produce it cheaper than they. When a foreign country once establishes gins, warehouses, compresses, and railways it will then forever be our competitor.

So we have as good as lost half the world's cotton growing industry. Foreign countries can produce all the cotton the world needs and will no doubt do so when they become equipped. Unless we can find some way to produce cheap cotton and check the increase of foreign supply, we will inevitably be forced out of the business. Removal of tariff is necessary in order to produce cheaper cotton.

But the tariff advocate claims that if we lower or remove tariff protection, our manufacturers will be put out of business because of foreign cheap labor. He says: "The average daily wage of a mill hand in the U. S. is \$2.50; in England \$2.00; in France, 1.50; in Germany, 1.00; in Japan, .50. Quite a difference."

But he fails to state that because of tariff conditions an "ump so" wage in France will probably purchase approximately as many of the necessities and luxuries of life as will a "SOSO" wage in the United States. An American once stated that he spends most of his time in Europe because his entire expense does not exceed house rent here.

Tariff is a legalized method for one nation, one industry, to rob another. The cotton farmer has reduced his crop and held that from the market forcing the price up in order to get cost of production. According to the Yearbook of Agriculture, American Middling cotton for the years 1921 to 1930 inclusive sold in Liverpool for an average price of 21.50 cents a pound.

This is more than double its intrinsic value, especially considered from a world standpoint—and we must so consider it for there is where its price is set. This has brought vast wealth from foreign countries, only to have our tariff protected manufacturers reach out and sweep it into their coffers. The tariff forces the farmer to rob the foreign nations and enables the manufacturer to rob the farmer.

According to the above cited authority, there were exported during the ten year period, 1921-1930, 74,288,000 bales of cotton which sold for an average price of 21.50 cents a pound or a total of \$7,614,-

520,000. To this we add what the farmer received for \$7,774,000 bales of domestic cotton and the sum shows the amount of wealth accumulated by tariff protected corporations from the cotton crop. The farmer hasn't any of this wealth for he is worth less now than he was in 1920.

We have robbed other nations until we claim we are the most powerful nation of the world. President Hoover has been quoted as saying that our per capita wealth has more than doubled in the past few years. He failed to state that 13 per cent of our people own 90 per cent of this wealth, 87 per cent being poverty-stricken. The tariff has brought about this condition.

Ancient history tells us that when one nation wished to conquer and rob another, it attempted to do so "with fire and sword." Nations have now learned that well planned and enforced tariff laws are very much more effective and less dangerous.

Not only is the farmer being robbed, he is being forced out of business. The higher the price and the smaller the American crop, the greater the effort the foreign nations will make to grow cotton. This is shown by increased foreign production and our decreased exportation.

The government, banks, and all business conspire with the tariff magnates to put the cotton farmer out of business. They all tell us we produce too much cotton. Why grow 16,000,000 bales when 8,000,000 bales will sell for more money?

If we had a monopoly of the cotton growing industry, we might "get by" with such a policy though it would not be a good one for the cotton grower.

When the Rockefeller interest secured a monopolistic control of the petroleum industry, many farmers said, "We must prepare and eat breakfast and supper by a pine-knot fire light because the price of kerosene will go so high that a lamp light will be too expensive."

But the price of kerosene came down. The Government and banks did not advise that the supply be reduced and placed in bonded warehouses until the price went up. Rockefeller knew that if he kept the monopoly, he must supply the demand at a reasonable price.

What if some employee had gone to Ford with a proposition to limit the number of cars made and most of them stored in bonded warehouses as security for borrowed money until the price had more than doubled that at which the car was then selling? How long would it have been before there would not have been enough houses in which to store unsold Ford cars?

Yet this is what the Government has spent thousands telling the farmers to do. Instead of raising the selling price of his car, Ford reduced the cost of making it. If the Government would relieve the farmer, it must make economic and commercial conditions under which the farmer can grow cheap cotton.

Every year for forty years or longer, the Government has told the farmer that from one to eight million bales of surplus cotton has been produced. Then there must be not less than 200,000,000 bales of cotton for which there has been no need. Does this cotton exist?

The argument that a smaller crop would have brought more money is not proof that too much has been produced. We know that there has been a use for all the cotton ever grown. We know that there is a crying need for all the cotton now in existence or would be in existence should this crop prove to be a 25,000,000 bale one instead of 15,000,000.

For twenty years or longer the world has consumed all the cotton grown and paid far more than its intrinsic value for it—this season excepted. Is not it reasonable to suppose that more would have been consumed had not the price been so high? Then is over-production the reason the farmer failed to make expenses?

If cotton has been too plentiful and cheap, why are there so many people in need of the cheapest grades of cotton clothing? If cotton has been too plentiful and cheap, why have spinners spent so much trying to find or produce a substitute for cotton?

A plow is an implement used by the farmer in producing cotton. The percentage of unsold plows and parts is several times as high as the percentage of unsold cotton. The Government does not tell the plowmaker that he is making too many plows. It does not advise him to place a reduced output in bonded warehouses so he can borrow money until the price advances. It puts a protective tariff on the material from which plows are made and on the plow so that the caker can charge more for them than they are worth.

The plowmaker employs high-powered salesmen to prove to the farmers that it is necessary for them to buy three plows where they formerly owned but one. This is the policy of all other industries. The farmer, however, holds his product from the market as long as he can.

Instead of proving to a slow-buying world that its prosperity depends on the buying of three bales of cotton instead of one, he reduces his out-put and holds that for a higher price. Even after the World War when the United States was in better financial condition than the

other leading nations and these nations were begging for cotton and offering an enormous price for it, our farmers, speculators, and commission men held the cotton from the market. And the Government urged the farmers to reduce their acreage; to diversify their crops, raising feed and food.

When the white man came to America, he found a people who made their weapons, tools, clothing, food, and what they could not provide for themselves, they did without. They employed diversification to the ultimate degree. They were independent so long as health and strength lasted but they were not prosperous.

About the time of the Civil War, the South had developed, because of soil and climatic conditions, a vast cotton growing industry. It produced cotton almost exclusively and purchased its supplies from other sections. This system drew wealth from all parts of the world, part of which was passed to other industries in other parts of the country.

The South was prosperous as well as its neighbors. The cotton farmer owned good homes, supplied with the best the world afforded. His children were well educated and cultured. Then the tariff started on its long upward climb to make a few multimillionaires and many poor people. The cotton farmer saw more and more of his wealth drawn into other industries, leaving him impoverished.

It finally dawned upon him that he would have to grow his own food and feed. So the diversification was born and the Government took up the cry, "Grow your feed, food, and supply your own wants." In other words, the farmer was told to go back to the methods employed by the early settler and the Indian before him. To the extent this has been done, commerce has suffered, and the South made poor. The farmer's home is a mere hovel, furnished with the bare necessities of life, and his children are ignorant.

If the cotton industry had been unhampered by tariffs, on our necessities and had been allowed to develop at a pace with the demands of the world, we could have well afforded to have had our spinning wheels and looms in New England, our shops in the North, our cribs, grain bins, hay mows, and smokehouses in the grain, hay, and meat belts; our orchards in California, and our vegetable gardens in Florida.

There would have been labor in every section for the now unemployed, the transportation companies, commission houses, wholesale and retail trades would have prospered. There might have been fewer multimillionaires, but the poverty-stricken people would have had employment and a living.

Physiologists tell us that circulation of blood gives us life. There might be a full supply of blood in all the organs of a person, but if the blood was not circulating, the person would be sick or dead. Should there be an oversupply of blood in any one organ or should the circulation become weakened, the person would sicken and die.

Industries are a nation's organs, money, its blood; commerce, its circulation. Tariffs cause coagulation or oversupply in some industries. Diversification causes weakened commerce. The Indians didn't need any of the facilities of commerce, was independent but not prosperous.

The all-cotton farmer needed all the facilities of commerce, was prosperous but not independent. Prosperity is obtained at the cost of independence. Prosperity of the U. S. depends on a specialized Southern agriculture with a maximum production of cotton and not on a diversified one with a minimum production.

Because of inclination and education, Mr. A is a physician. He has prepared himself for the practice of medicine. Should the government tell him to grow his vegetables and food? He knows that his time as doctor is worth more than it is as gardener or farmer. So he buys his food.

B has a factory in which he makes plows. He has his space equipped with machines for this purpose. There is a large number of unsold plows. Mr. B and his employees wear hats. Should the government advise him to crowd out enough plow-making machines and put in enough hat-making ones to at least furnish himself and men with hats?

We know that nature has furnished the Canary with vocal organs well adapted for song. For the same reason, the goose produces feathers. Should enough time and expense be employed, a feather-growing Canary and a sweet-singing goose might be produced.

Nature has furnished Alabama with a soil and climate well adapted for the production of cotton. Indiana has soil and climate suited to the production of corn. Should the farmer in Alabama grow cotton and buy his corn from the farmer in Indiana? Our Government says not, but it doesn't tell the plowmaker to make his hats, nor the doctor to grow his food, nor does it advise the commercial production of feathers on Canaries. When it becomes necessary for the Alabama farmer to grow corn, there is something wrong with our commercial and economic conditions.

Can the South afford to grow its food

and feed? Take any Southern state and divide the amount of the different foods and feeds by the acreage production of such products and the sum subtracted from the cultivatable land, will leave little, if any, acreage for the production of cotton.

But under present condition, the cotton farmer is forced to grow the greater part of his supplies. Should the doctor be forced to manual labor (for which he is unsuited) for his living, he would have little time for the practice of medicine.

If all tariffs should be removed and the South could devote its entire resources to the growing of cotton, it would require a greatly increased amount of fertilizer, labor, food, feed, tools and implements, every necessity and many of the luxuries of life. There would be a demand for increased production in all industries.

The South must furnish the world cotton at an economical price or other nations will. The tariff must be removed from every commodity before there can be cheap cotton.

HEARST HOOEY

(By Permission)

William Randolph Hearst, owner of the largest chain of newspapers in the world, is considerably piqued because the House of Representatives failed to pass his sales tax bill.

Mr. Hearst has a right to be piqued. Didn't he spend a large sum of money in these hard times taking 64 Congressmen on a junket to Canada where they don't make believe they have prohibition? Didn't he devote columns upon columns in his newspapers to his side of the sales tax thing?

Didn't his newspapers start a man's sized boom for Speaker Garner for President? Mr. Hearst has a right to expect a little consideration from those Congressmen who rode on his transportation and drank his liquor in Canada which he very evidently didn't get when it came time to vote on the bill.

Mr. Hearst has been indulging in dirty digs at the House of Representatives, over his own signature, until contemporary editors are laughing at him. In the language of Mr. Heywood Brown, Scripps' columnist, Mr. Hearst is for the common people on Mondays, Tuesday and alternate Thursdays, and for his fellow millionaires all the rest of the time. In some of his editorial matter he has even essayed to speak for the people of the United States.

Mr. Hearst has been real funny in his predictions of a "real depression which will make the Hoover-Mellon depression look like a small bear raid on a top-heavy stock market" just because his Canadian guests saw fit to turn him around on his pet sales tax plan. In fact, this is almost as funny as Mr. Hoover's frequent predictions of the Return of Prosperity when Congress was considering each of Wall Street's pet grab bills.

Mr. Hearst has a chain of newspapers which reaches many millions of people—5,000,000 at least according to the figures given out by his Sunday Magazine. Mr. Hearst could do some real constructive good for his country, his newspapers and himself if he would join PLAIN TALK in demanding that Congress balance the budget in the only way feasible without causing at least one large class of our population to protest.

It is a well-known fact that certain Wall Street swindlers have, after swindling the public on worthless bond issues in collusion with certain members of Mr. Hoover's cabinet in their official capacities, then swindled the government of billions of dollars in income taxes through false returns and doctored books.

Two members of Congress have been given data which purports to show that this amount totals at least \$7,500,000,000 and that \$2,500,000,000 is admitted and that the culprits have been told to forget about it—that nothing will be done by this administration.

Why doesn't Mr. Hearst add the voice of his mighty chain of newspapers to the feeble voice of PLAIN TALK and demand that Congress investigate this reputed fraud itself. To turn it over to the Bureau of Internal Revenue for investigation, which is said to have been done, is like appointing Al Capone judge, jury, prosecutor and investigating force in delving into the Chicago racketeering exploits of the Prohibition Era.

The House of Representatives is charged by the Constitution with investigating and originating legislation having to do with revenue raising.

Mr. Hearst has a golden opportunity. PLAIN TALK is perfectly willing to let him claim credit for the idea if he wants to. What we want to see is the budget balanced, the adjusted compensation paid and the rich stop soaking the poor.

We are quite sure the kind of government we now have will be a thing of the past after March 4, 1933, but we would like to see the new administration force restitution in some of the major swindles to the parties swindled.

Let's go Mr. Hearst.

CROP OF WINTER WHEAT IS FEARED BELOW ESTIMATE

**More Acreage Abandoned
Following Rains And
Hot Weather**

The winter wheat crop, according to a number of the best posted men closely connected with the southwest, is more than likely to turn out below the government's estimate of 440,000,000 bushels, than be above that figure. Recent rains and hot weather have disclosed a rather unthrifty, one that has failed to stool properly over a wide area, with the results that during the last week there were further reports of abandoned acreage which had been left standing on May 1.

How much the crop in Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and Colorado will have to be reduced from recent estimates remains to be seen. The cut may be substantial. There is now every evidence to confirm the trade's belief that the March freeze did untold damage, part of which is now showing up, but the full loss cannot be determined until harvest.

With wheat selling at a price that nets the producer less than 40c a bushel at country loading stations, there will be little or no profit in cutting fields that promise a low yield per acre. It is believed that there will be many thousands of acres that will not pay to cut and thresh this summer regardless of weather conditions, from now on. Minor complaints are coming from the states east of the Missouri River, but have not yet reached the stage where they attract much attention from the trade.

NEED FOR BETTER EGGS ON MARKET

**Survey Shows Albumen
Thin In Many And
Low Grade**

AMES, Iowa.—Because a recent survey of eggs marketed in Iowa shows that their quality should be improved, extension poultrymen at Iowa State College are recommending that farmers continue to feed a well-balanced grain, mash and milk ration and handle the eggs to insure their offering a high quality product to the market.

A survey of eggs received by dealers and shippers in Iowa, Michigan and Minnesota by Dr. Mary E. Pennington, New York consultant on storage and refrigeration and former member of the foods research bureau of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, shows that the albumen is thin in many eggs and their quality is such that they would grade low and need to be consumed at once.

"The cost of the extra grain should be more than returned to the farmer by the greater number of top grade eggs graded hens would produce," Dr. Pennington says. "The storing of eggs has been delayed this year for various reasons and much of the late May and perhaps even early June production will find its way into warehouses. Good feeding now should mean the production of high quality eggs required for storage, and will return more profit to farmers who sell on grade."

Gathering eggs three times a day—twice a day at a minimum—is recommended by W. D. Ter-mohlen, Iowa extension poultry and egg marketing specialist. Keeping eggs in a cool place, allowing them to cool before putting them into the case, placing them large end up, and marketing at least twice a week, will help to defeat the deteriorating effect of heat, which is one, if not the worst, enemy of egg quality, he says.

Although egg prices are low poultry still is returning a profit above feed cost, calendar flock records show. Selling or penning up cockerels will result in production of infertile eggs which will not show quality deterioration as readily as fertile eggs.

The Home is the foundation of civilization. Why not get busy and help to put an owner on that farm next to you?

JOIN NOW

ACT TODAY



TELEPHONE PRICE CAN BE REDUCED

**E. S. Hand Of Tama Sends
In His Opinion On
How To Do It**

Just a little U. F. F. A. organization put into force will make the telephone corporations quit demanding war time prices for their service and bring them down to the same level as the farmers and labor, in the opinion of E. S. Hand of Tama, Ia., who writes as follows:

Tama, Iowa
Midwest Free Press,
Muscatine, Iowa

The big industries have been cutting wages, and the farmers income has been cut 150 per cent or more since the war time level. It is reported that 3,000 patrons of the telephone company at Butte, Montana, have asked for a 50 per cent reduction and have given the company until June 1 to accept or off they go, which is the only thing to do.

Here is Tama county the farm lines running into Tama centrals petitioned a 50 per cent cut from war prices but finally agreed to a 33 per cent reduction which the company rejected. Several of the lines were red-blooded enough to cut off and some had too much yellow. Only part of the members stood pat, that is the way the farmers are standing together in Tama county.

This was an easy fight for the farmers if they had not proved the saying of Vice President Curtis as the farmers can live without telephone service. It is up to them. They have the power to get what they are entitled to. If the towns refuse to give them a franchise or the old company refuses to cut the toll, patronize the towns that will allow them to come in. It's easy.

Just a little U. F. F. A. organization put into force.

The corporations have no more reason for demanding war time prices for their service than the farmers and labor have for theirs. All I have to say is, what Rubes we are if we do not organize and stand for our rights as the corporations stand for their last pound of flesh, regardless of how many go hungry and are turned out in the cold.

E. S. Hand.

Poultry Hints

No matter what her pedigree, an inferior individual pullet is not worth keeping.

Eggs should be put in crates with the large end up in order to prevent breaking the air cell when the eggs are being hauled to market.

In producing quality eggs it helps to provide one nest for every 4 or 5 laying birds. Locate the nests as far as possible from water fountains and hen exit doors.

The classified columns of newspapers may be used profitably in advertising farm products such as seed, eggs, feeds, fruits and vegetables.

BEEES MADE COUGH MIXTURE

A colony of bees—three hives—kept by a farmer in the neighborhood of Campbelltown, Scotland, last summer made their cells and cell covers of a mixture of tar and wax, the former, which they collected on the main road near at hand, predominating. As might be expected, the honey in the three hives was impregnated with tar, but the bees were not in any way affected by feeding on a mixture of tar and honey. Coal tar contains among other things saccharine, the natural food of bees.

Politics is said to be picking up, and anyway it is picking up jobs for constituents as fast as possible.

An Easy Decision

The principal cause of the farmer's troubles is surpluses.

It is obvious that in any line of business, production beyond the point of maximum consumption inevitably leads to profitless prices. There is but one way to make a profit—to sell part of what one has for an amount equaling the total production cost. When the balance is sold, the profit is made. Farmers, in many instances, have been selling part of what they have for far less than it cost to produce it, and have been unable to find any market at all for the balance.

A way out is through organization and mass action. In other words, through the United Farm Federation of America.

Intelligent cooperation means eventual farm prosperity. Refusal to cooperate can mean ruin for millions of farmers.

AWAKEN FARMERS—AND JOIN NOW!

Crop Rotation Will Check Insect Pests, Expert Says

AMES, Iowa — Because only proper rotation will prevent injury to corn and other row crops from white grubs, wireworms and sod webworms, Dr. C. J. Drake, head of the Entomology Department at Iowa State College, suggests that farmers make plans this year to protect 1933 crops.

These control measures apply especially to white grubs in areas where severe damage was done two years ago. The grubs have a regular three year cycle and the stage which severely damages field crops will return next year.

"Keeping the acreage of timothy or bluegrass to a minimum this year on land to be seeded to corn or other row crops next year will prevent much white grub damage in 1933," said Dr. Drake.

Special species of wireworms are found in Iowa and attack corn and wheat, crops belonging to the grass family, and also beans, potatoes. Row crops should not follow old sod when it is known to be heavily infested with wireworms. Rotations permitting use of small grains and legumes should be used because the percentage of these plants killed by the wireworm is not large. Some species are abundant only in poorly drained soils and proper drainage will prevent serious loss.

Damage from sod webworms which attack pasture, meadow, and cereal crops in Iowa may be prevented by plowing sodland early in the fall and keeping it free from plant growth until the

Men are not born equal but they die equal.

Unfair Newspapers

In this column will appear the names of those newspapers which have published discriminating articles about our association as per Section 2 and 3 of Article 13. If you hear of others, send us the clippings.

Muscatine Journal, Muscatine, Iowa.

Davenport Democrat, Davenport, Iowa.

Ottumwa Courier, Ottumwa, Iowa.

Wallace Farmer and Iowa Homestead, Des Moines, Ia.

The first three are published by the Lee Syndicate, which also publishes the Kewanee, Ill., Star-Courier, Mason City Globe Gazette, Lincoln, Neb., Star and papers at Madison, Wis., LaCrosse, Wis., and Hannibal, Mo.

3 KERNELS BEST TO PLANT CORN

**Reasons Back Of Fact
Being Sought At
State College**

AMES, Iowa. — The reasons back of the fact that three kernels of corn per hill is the best rate of planting for central Iowa are being sought by botanists at Iowa State College, according to Dr. J. M. Aikman, associate professor of botany. The best rate of planting has been established by experiments by the Farm Crops Department.

Tests conducted during the last 3 years under the direction of Dr. Aikman indicate that, as the number of plants in the hill is increased beyond three, increased vegetative growth is gained at the expense of the grain yield.

The amount of moisture available, which varies from year to year, has an important bearing on the proper rate of planting. In 1930, a dry year, the available moisture in the soil was measured. When plants had attained full size, hills which supported three, four or five plants contained practically no available moisture except below 4½ feet. Hills supporting only one and two plants, according to Dr. Aikman, still had available moisture at all depths.

After midseason in 1930, although there was no available water in the hill, water was found between the rows. This fact may lead to the planting of fewer plants per hill with the hills placed closer together in order to make better use of all available moisture.

In 1929 the rate of food-making per unit of leaf area in the hills with three plants was almost twice that of the hill with five plants, but not as much as that in the hill with two plants.

The majority of voters are not fools, they only vote like fools.

JOIN THE Organization That is Destined to Unite Every American Farmer

The UNITED FARM FEDERATION OF AMERICA is growing everyday.

It is an organization with the object of uniting every farmer in America regardless of any groups that he might belong to at the present time.

Join the United Farm Federation! YOUR MEMBERSHIP will help us gain the power and voice that the farmer rightfully deserves.

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FARM FEDERATION
OF AMERICA

L. A. LOOS, Hedrick, Ia.
President

NORMAN BAKER, Muscatine, Ia.
Secretary

MEMORIAL DAY



**MONDAY
MAY 30th**



Nation's Gold-Star Mothers

American gold-star mothers in France for visits to the graves of sons who died in the World war gave an impressive background last year for the most extensive observance of Memorial day yet held abroad.

Troops fired volleys in salute of the dead at the American cemeteries throughout France. Taps were sounded, and dignitaries spoke. But the feature of the day were the trips before and after the ceremonies by the war mothers to the graves of those they lost more than 11 years before.

At Suresnes cemetery, outside of Paris, Ambassador Edge made the principle address, referring to them as those "who had given those who were dearest to them that others might live in the full enjoyment of their liberty."

"You mothers instilled into these young men the principles for which they laid down their lives," he said. "You taught them the fundamentals of loyalty, courage, truth and vision. You with the fortitude which mothers throughout the ages have mustered, held your heads high as you



bade them good-by.

"Let us look upon the myriads of crosses," he concluded, "and realize with poignant emotion the magnitude of our responsibility. We seem to see the heroes of Chateau Thierry, Belleau Wood, Thiaucourt, St. Mihiel and the Argonne pointing forward, forward; we seem to hear the great chorus of their voices calling to us to carry on until mankind breaks through the shadows and eternal peace dwells on earth."

Few Survivors Of Men Who Marched In Youth's Vigor

Sixty-seven years ago a valiant and victorious army marched in the hey-day of its youth along the broad stretches of Pennsylvania avenue in Washington.

That was the beginning of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Following the fall of Richmond and Lee's surrender at Appomattox the victors came to the Capital of the Nation, there to be reviewed by the President of the United States, John J. Daly writes, in the Washington Post. Figures vary as to the number of men who marched in that historic parade—a procession that took fully three days in the passing, according to some who witnessed it. Others say the parade was over in a day, that stragglers came into town the day after the parade and carried on the march—a gathering of uniformed men that undoubtedly numbered somewhere near 50,000.

Men? They were boys, most of them, and they marched with a song on their lips—a certain satisfaction in their souls. After this demonstration they did what most returning warriors have done from time immemorial—turned their attention to the pursuits of peace, to the prosaic tasks of "making a living."

Now, 67 years after that celebrated parade in Washington, the survivors of that grand old army gather in little groups throughout the land to make preparations for the proper observance of Memorial day—Decoration day, as some call it. They are going out to the federal cemeteries that dot the land here, there, and place flags and flowers on the resting places of their comrades.

The two great ceremonies are at Gettysburg, Pa., and at the National Memorial cemetery at Arlington, Va.

At Gettysburg, the President of the United States delivers the principal address.

At Arlington, Va., where rest in one grave more than 2,000 unknown soldiers of the Civil war—Confederate and Union—the ceremonies are in charge of the Department of the Potomac, a branch of the Grand Army of the Republic that has numbered amongst its ranks the great and outstanding names of Union soldiery.

Sixty-seven years ago they were young men, boys in the prime of life—and now they totter into their meeting halls to recall those glorious days of old; when they were the heroes of the hour.

So few remain, it is not easy to visualize what the immutable workings of time have done to the G. A. R.

Bodies bent and broken, that old spirit still survives—and will, too, till the last man only remains; to turn out, some day, all by himself, and lay a wreath and hoist the flag over all his dead comrades.

Lesson Of Memorial Day



Memorial day is one of the most impressive, most touching and most typically American of the days we set apart. From earliest childhood one remembers the gathering of the old veterans, the march under the warm spring sun and the graveyard where gay flowers and the bright Stars and Stripes are placed at the headstones of the dead.

What hath this day deserved? What has it done

That it in golden letters should be set Among the high tides of the calendar?

It is, indeed, an easier question for Shakespeare so to ask than for the average person to answer. The day symbolizes so much sacrifice and recalls those critical moments so rare in the history of a great nation that words and phrases too often fail. But if we cannot express all that the day embodies, we can let it remind us that from the birth of the Republic there have always been men and women who have so richly prized America that they were willing to give up their all that America might survive.

If the blessings of peace which these dead gained for us make similar sacrifices on our part unnecessary, they should not blind us to the suffering which the soldiers of '61, '98 and '17 endured. Rather should they impel us to care well for the country they prized so highly. Pride in their achievements may, indeed, be ours on this day.

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Don't Spend Memorial Day in
the Kitchen. Bring the fam-
ily to the

TIVOLI DINING ROOM



CARE OF THE MOUTH

The inferiority of teeth of the present-day people is universally acknowledged. This is one of the prices which we have to pay for the negative benefits of civilization. In the old cemeteries where skulls have been dug up after being subjected to the decaying influences of one hundred and more years, it is astonishing to see the splendid condition of the teeth of our ancestors. Here we come to the principal reason causing decay, namely: the super-refined foods of the present age. Our ancestors were living a more primitive, but undoubtedly a more healthy life; the home-made bread had all the nutritious elements of nature; sugar, the arch enemy of the teeth, was at that time a luxury, now—it is the first necessity. Babies nowadays get candy and lolly-pops; children and ladies have their daily chocolates; men, although not yet going around the streets sucking lolly-pops, which may come at a future time, persist however, in digging deep into the sugar-bowl and filling up their coffee and tea cups. One spoonful, another spoonful, then for good measure—half-a-spoon more. . . . Oh, no, the men don't eat sweets. Not they. But they like their sugar.

There is only one remedy for this evil. Go back to the foods of the pioneers and you will have their splendid teeth. Return to Nature.

There are many and varied beliefs concerning mouth care and cleanliness, chief among these being the one that "a clean tooth never decays." Brushing the teeth with the idea that such procedure preserves them is the main way in which an attempt is made to bring about and keep this cleanliness. Experience shows, however, that despite the most meticulous brushing and cleaning, and regardless of how clean the teeth may seem they do decay. In view of this, we must put aside the above quotation and look for the deeper causes of tooth decay and its prevention. In doing this, diet is the greatest factor to be considered.

The usual diet has a detrimental effect upon the teeth both by its direct action in the mouth and by its general action upon the body. Shreds of cooked meat and cooked starches remain in the mouth to ferment and form acids which attack the tooth enamel. It has been found that cooked food in general stains the teeth, causes plaques to form, encourages deposits of tartar, and finally results in tooth decay and pyorrhea. Beside these starchy, mucilaginous, and bacterial foods which stick to the teeth and keep the acid of decay in close contact with their surfaces, refined or unnatural sugar is another dangerous offender. Sugar has justly earned for itself the name of "calcium thief."

Natural sugar in the sugar cane has lime combined with it. In the refining process this important element is extracted and lost. The refined sugar is now sucrose, and because of its natural affinity for lime, unites with the lime present in the digestive tract and in the blood stream. Calcium saccharate—the new substance formed—is thrown off because it cannot be retained and used in the blood, thereby robbing the system of lime which was originally present in it. It is common knowledge that lime is needed for building and maintaining sound bones and teeth, hence the damage is apparent.

Basically, the blood carries the proper minerals to the teeth for their formation, preservation and nutrition. This is brought about through the blood vessels entering the teeth at their roots as part of the body's general circulatory system. The minerals carried to the teeth must be in organic form—a condition which is impossible through the use of cooked foods and is only possible through the use of uncooked, natural, vital food. Moreover, natural foods, due to their rough texture and their resistance under chewing pressure, stimulate the gums and their blood supply. In this way pyorrhea is prevented.

Now, as to the everyday care of the mouth aside from proper diet: Since the mouth is an eliminating organ, an excess of waste accumulates about the teeth and the use of the toothbrush is an essential. Use a small, hard

brush with a mild tooth paste and very little water. Use a circular motion on the outside of the teeth and an up-and-down motion on the inside, brushing the gums as well as the teeth. Rinse the mouth well with plain water and massage the gums with the fingers. Place one index finger on the inside and the other on the part of the gum tissue over with a rotary motion exert pressure on the part of the gum tissue over the tooth roots. Finally, pass dental floss in the spaces between the teeth. In passing it between the back teeth, wrap the floss around the middle finger of the hand on the side you are cleaning and then pass it over the thumb of that hand, then with the index finger of the other hand guide it into the space between the teeth. Be careful not to snap the floss against the gum as this would injure it, and always run the floss over each surface of each tooth.

It is of the greatest importance to have your dentist remove all stains and tartar which, if allowed to remain, is one of the causes of pyorrhea. — Natures Path.

EAT MEALS REGULARLY

Regularity in eating is of vital importance. There should be a specified time for each meal. At this time let everyone eat what the system requires, and then take no more until the next meal. There are many who eat when the system needs no food, at irregular intervals, and between meals, because they have not sufficient strength of will to resist inclination. When traveling some are constantly nibbling if anything eatable is within their reach. This is very injurious. If travellers would eat regularly of food that is simple and nutritious, they would not feel so great weariness, nor suffer so much from sickness.

WALK AND BE HEALTHY

Walking is, perhaps, the best health builder of all. It takes you out in the open, it makes for correct posture, it fills the lungs with plenty of fresh air, makes you breathe deeply. It is a mental as well as a physical stimulant, for it "clears the head." When the brain is fagged, when some matter of business puzzles and won't be solved, take a brisk constitutional out in the park and you'll be amazed at how clarity and freshness return.

WHY ONE BECOMES THIRSTY

The pneumo-gastric, or tenth cranial, nerve supplies the stomach with the desire. When the body becomes dehydrated, or the amount of water runs below normal, this nerve conveys to the brain the sensation of thirst.

Beauty and charm go with healthy bodies. Good health is the result of correct eating, moderate exercise, proper elimination and a pure blood stream.

Chinese alchemists were searching for the pill of immortality in the Third century B. C.

Sunlight Important And Necessary For Growth Of Infants

Abundant sunlight is of tremendous importance in the development of an infant. Like a flower, the child thrives and blossoms in its presence and withers in its absence.

Sunlight is absolutely necessary for the proper growth of a baby. Though food may be plentiful, without sunlight the body cannot properly utilize the food.

It is a well known fact that absence of sunlight produces a condition in children known as rickets. This disease is characterized by poor development of the bones of the body, by flabby muscles and marked undernourishment.

It is important to remember that sunlight is only beneficial when the rays actually reach the skin. Window glass and clothing keep out the beneficial rays. When tanning of the skin occurs, one can be assured that the beneficial rays of the sun have reached the body.

Sun baths may be given to an infant as early as the third or fourth week. The child should not be exposed too suddenly.

The first treatment may be for three minutes to the front of the body and three minutes to the back. The length of exposure may be gradually increased until the baby has a coat of tan. Then for a half hour or more he may frolic in the sun without any clothes.

A sun bath may also be given indoors. The child is placed in a crib near the open window where the sun's rays can fall upon it.

Apricots, Peaches Rich In Vitamin A

Tests described in the Journal of Biological Chemistry show that apricots are particularly rich in vitamin A. When dried they rose from forty-nine to eighty-four per cent of this factor, but in spite of this, retain more than do the best of peaches and prunes. Dried prunes and apricots kept at zero degrees for over a year, lost none of this vitamin. This richness is noted in connection with the hemoglobin regeneration effect of dried apricots reported by various investigators.

The use of sulphur dioxide on dried peaches was found to be an aid in retaining vitamin A. The fruit which was not thus treated, lost ten per cent of these vitamins is sundried, but about one-half if dehydrated. Yellow peaches were found richer in this vitamin than the white varieties—Good Health.

IN NO HASTE

"Well, old chap, I hope you will soon be out of the hospital."

"Oh, you needn't wish me such hard luck as that. Wait till you see what a pippin of a nurse I have."

"Mr. Smith left his umbrella again. I do believe he would lose his head if it were loose."

"I dare say you're right. I heard him say only yesterday that he was going to Colorado for his lungs."

The system under which we live has failed to make mankind better.

Don't Let The Depression Win; Make The Best Of It

Truly the real art of living lies in making the best of what we have. That doesn't mean that we lack ambition or are willing to rust away in some mouldy rut, and it doesn't mean that we are not willing to strive for something better. It means simply that we make the best of what we have—and that, by the way, is the surest method of getting something better.

A good workman deserves the best tools, but to earn those best tools he must prove his skill by using his old tools to the best advantage—though they be worn and awkward.

And so it is in life; to deserve better we must make the best of what we have. We must learn to search out the good and the pleasant in any circumstance, and to discard the worthless and the unpleasant. We must learn to develop possibilities and to discount handicaps and barriers.

Whether we spend our days in a department store, a factory or in front of a kitchen sink, every condition that faces us has two sides, the bright and the gloomy, and the side that we accept gradually increases in importance. If we look for the helpful, the bright, the hopeful, the pleasant, that side steadily grows and increases.

Life is like people—reflecting our own selves in its many facts. If we smile we draw smiles from others; if we growl we draw growls from others. And so it is that all life throws back to us merely reflections of ourselves. If we are looking for the best in whatever we get, before long we are getting the best in whatever we see.

So far as we individually are concerned, life exists only as it acts upon us—only as it reaches us through our own feelings. That is how it happens that a natural condition seldom exists from which one cannot drain some good and some happiness. And by the same token no condition or circumstance can be so ideal that it will not reflect the frown and the whimper. Heaven itself

would prove a sorry spot for some chronic complainers, and the darkest depths would simply have to echo with the laughter of others.

That is why the real art of living lies in making the best of what we have—because, truly, we have only that which we make—only that which our souls reflect.

Because of that, happiness dwells in the humble cottage and misery finds its way into the mansion—laughter lightens the hardest task and whimpering puts a raw edge on luxury—hope hastens the steps of the cripple and despair falters the stride of the mighty.

All of which is another way of saying, what you get from life comes from within yourself, not from the circumstances that surround you.

Possibly you have discovered this in your own home and on your own job, and if you have, then you know that by making the best of what you have you are cutting down friction, creating happiness, lightening tasks, and altogether gradually working toward the goal that is your final ambition—toward good health, success and happiness.

If you have not discovered this simple truth—you can try it out at home tonight and in the office or the factory tomorrow; try it out with assurance that it will pay you big dividends in satisfaction, right from the very start.—Natures Path.

WHEN MAN STRIKES TWELVE

When a man is thirty years old, an investigation has shown, he is at the peak of his physical strength. Woman passes the peak a year or two sooner.

THE NEWLYWED HEIR

Mother—When the baby starts crying like that it's a sure sign he is teething.

Daughter—Oh, dear, can you recommend a good dentist?

Manual labor promotes digestion, but most men prefer paying a doctor.

Don't Suffer From CANCER

Come To The Baker Hospital

We Treat:—

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| CANCER -- Internal and External | Gall Bladder |
| Hemorrhoids | Glands |
| Varicose Veins | Stomach |
| Leg Ulcers | Appendicitis |

Also other various ailments.

Since 1929 the Baker Hospital has been successfully treating internal and external Cancer cases without performing major operations or using X-ray or radium.

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Baker Hospital

Muscatine,

Iowa



Do Your Eyes Bother You?

They do? Then don't put off taking care of them. The Baker Hospital maintains a competent optical department. Eyes are tested, treated, and glasses are fitted.

Broken frames and lenses repaired and replaced. All work guaranteed.

Sight—a valuable sense—take care of yours.

BAKER HOSPITAL

Muscatine,

Iowa

RICHEST MAN IN WORLD A "MISER"

Most Powerful Of Rulers In India Watches His Pennies

The richest man in the world, the nizam of Hyderabad, India, watches his pennies and wears old clothes.

Wealthiest and most powerful of India's 700 rulers, his exalted highness, the nizam, is ruler of the largest state in India and owner of the renowned Golconda diamond fields.

With the subterranean vaults and caves at his palace bulging with several hundred million dollars in gold bullion, diamonds, and other treasures and with an income from his estate of something like \$25,000,000, the nizam is said to be much richer than John D. Rockefeller, Henry Ford, or any of the American multimillionaires.

The nizam is described by his friends as the only "billionaire" in the world.

Yet he is known throughout India as "the miser Maharaja," and he counts the pennies, and simplicity and plainness to the point of austerity characterize his life. Even in the matter of dress he is frugal. He may be seen any day at his palace in an old faded and threadbare coat.

Although the owner of 50 cars built especially for him in England and the United States, he habitually drives through the streets of Hyderabad in a 1927 American roadster of shabby appearance.

Although he is of simple tastes himself, the nizam is not miserly in entertaining his guests. Their meals are served on plates of solid gold.

IDEAL STATUE

"The statue of a great man," said Hi Ho, the sage of Chinatown, "should be like our representations which by depicting magnificence without personal resemblance, puts an end to all blame; even that of art criticism." —Washington Star.

VICTORIOUS WOMEN

Since England launched in 1847 the earliest known handbill for woman suffrage, the crusade for equal rights has circled the globe. Women now have partial or full suffrage in 33 nations.

LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE OF INCORPORATION OF THE "LOCAL LOAN COMPANY"

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have associated themselves together as a body corporate under provisions of Chapter 384 of the 1927 Code of Iowa and acts amendatory thereto, assuming all the powers, rights, and privileges granted bodies corporate under said Chapter and have adopted the following articles of incorporation.

Article One

The name of the Corporation shall be the "Local Loan Company."

Article Two

The principal place for the transaction of its business shall be in the City of Muscatine, in the County of Muscatine, in the State of Iowa.

Article Three

The general nature of the business to be conducted and transacted by this corporation shall be: to engage in the business of making loans of money, credits, goods, or things of action; to charge, contract for and to receive interest and security for the same; to sell, barter, trade, pledge, mortgage, assign, transfer, convey, market, exchange, let and encumber any security held by it; to execute and sign promissory notes, and other evidence of indebtedness of every nature and description and to own, hold, acquire, lease, rent and let, encumber, mortgage, bond and acquire real estate and personal property and sign all necessary instruments for the acquisition or conveyance of same; to operate, promote, equip, develop, establish and maintain wholly or in part branch agencies, offices and to build and construct the same if necessary of whatever nature, either for itself, or in connection with or as agents upon contract or otherwise for any corporation, person, firm or association; to purchase or hold or otherwise acquire or obtain, sell, pledge, assign, transfer, convey or otherwise dispose of, negotiate, or encumber, shares of stock, stock certificates, bonds, notes, debentures or any other security or evidences of ownership or indebtedness issued or executed by any other corporation, person, association or partnership or otherwise, however, and while owning the same or having possession thereof; to exercise all the rights, powers, and privileges relating or appertaining thereto, including the right to vote thereon; to execute any contract, bond or other instrument or obligation, providing, for securing or guaranteeing the performance, payment, full-fulfillment or discharge of contract agreement, undertaking, or other instruments executed or to be executed by it or to which it is a party or which it may be otherwise interested in either directly or indirectly; to borrow money and to pledge, assign, mortgage or otherwise transfer or encumber any and all of its assets and property to secure payment thereof; to purchase, own, hold, lease, or otherwise acquire, own or obtain, sell, convey, let and transfer, mortgage, assign, pledge or otherwise dispose of, utilize, develop, operate or encumber, real, personal or mixed property and any right, title, estate or interest thereon, whether legal or equitable, or any and every kind or description in any state, territory, or dependency of the United States of America, or in any foreign country or elsewhere as may be considered necessary or beneficial to the interests of the corporation.

To issue bonds, debentures, notes, obligations and shares of its capital stock in payment for property purchased, leased or acquired by it or for any object in or about its business as provided by law; to issue, acquire, purchase and release its own capital stock as provided by these articles of incorporation and by law of the State of Iowa to remunerate any firm, person or corporation for services rendered in placing or assisting to place or guaranteeing the placing of any stocks, bonds, debentures or other securities of this corporation or in or about the formation or promotion of this corporation or the conduct of its business.

And, in general, to do or perform any act or acts and to execute any contract or other instrument, expedient, useful or necessary to be done, performed or executed in accomplishing or furthering any of the objects or powers herein referred to or mentioned or which may in any business which may directly or indirectly tend to carry out or effectuate any of the same; and, in conducting and transacting its business, and for the purpose of promoting, furthering or attaining any of its objects, this corporation may do and perform any and all acts and things and exercise any and all powers which a partnership or natural person could or might do or exercise and which now are or may hereafter be authorized, permitted or not prohibited by law; and the enumeration of powers recited herein shall in no manner be held or construed to limit, abridge or detract from the general powers conferred upon this corporation by the laws of the State of Iowa, all of which powers this corporation shall have and may exercise. All conveyances of real property made by the corporation shall be executed by the President and countersigned by the Secretary, with a seal, this corporation having a seal; and all releases or mortgages, liens, judgments, or other claims that are required by law to be made of record shall be executed by the Secretary of this corporation.

Article Four

The authorized capital stock of this corporation is fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000.00) divided into fifty (50) shares of Class "B" stock, two hundred (200) shares of class "A" stock and two hundred fifty (250) shares of preferred stock of par value of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) each and the said stock shall be paid for in cash.

(a) The holders of class "B" stock shall be entitled to vote at any meeting of the stockholders, and shall be entitled to participate in the full management of the corporation or its affairs, and such right to vote at any meeting of the corporation, or participation in the corporation shall be exercised exclusively by the holders of class "B" common stock and each of them shall be entitled to one (1) vote for each share of stock owned by them.

(b) The holders of class "A" stock shall not be entitled to vote at any meeting of the stockholders, and shall not be entitled to participate in the full management of the corporation or its affairs, but shall be entitled to receive, when and as declared from the net profits of the surplus of this corporation, dividends at a rate of two per cent (2 per cent) per annum which shall be paid in priority to any dividends on the class "B" stock, and plus the right to participate concurrently with the class "B" stock in dividends not to exceed ten per cent (10 per cent) per annum, and any dividend declared above the two per cent (2 per cent) hereafter to be fixed by the board of directors of the corporation, and the two per cent (2 per cent) dividend shall be cumulative.

(c) The holders of preferred stock shall be entitled to receive, when and as declared from the net profits and surplus of this corporation, dividends at a rate of six per cent (6 per cent) per annum, which dividend shall be cumulative and shall be payable in preference and in priority to any dividends paid on class "A" stock, and any dividends paid

on class "B" stock.

(d) In the event of any liquidation, dissolution, or distribution of the assets of the corporation, either voluntary or involuntary, the owners of the preferred stock shall first be paid the par value of their preferred shares, and thereafter the holders of class "A" stock shall next be paid the par value of their class "A" stock, and also the unpaid accrued dividends, and then the remaining assets shall be distributed ratably to the owners of the class "B" stock.

(e) The corporation may retire and redeem preferred stock and class "A" stock, or any number of shares thereof by giving a 90 day notice to the holder thereof and paying \$105.00 per share and also the unpaid accrued dividends. None of the preferred stock shall be voted at any meeting of the said corporation or its stockholders and the ownership of a certificate or certification of preferred stock shall not entitle the holder thereof to vote at any such meeting.

(f) At no time shall the outstanding preferred stock and/or the class "A" stock exceed in amount nine times that of the issued and outstanding class "B" stock.

Article Five

The corporate period of this corporation shall begin on the date the Secretary of State issues the certificate of incorporation and shall terminate at the expiration of twenty (20) years from the said date unless sooner dissolved.

Article Six

The business property and affairs of the corporation shall be managed, conducted and controlled by a board of not less than two nor more than seven directors who may be elected by the class "B" stockholders at their annual meeting each year. The exact number of members of the Board of Directors may be determined or changed by the class "B" stockholders at any annual or at any adjourned annual meeting or at any special meeting called for that purpose, but until otherwise determined the said

board shall consist of two members.

Article Seven

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the corporation shall be held on the first Monday in June of each year commencing at the hour of 7:30 p. m. A special meeting of the stockholders shall be called and held in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. Until the first meeting is held on the first Monday in June, 1932, the said board shall consist of L. A. Hall and J. R. Hall, both of Muscatine, Iowa, and L. A. Hall shall be president and treasurer, and J. R. Hall shall be vice president and secretary of the said corporation.

Article Eight

The officers of the corporation shall be a president, a vice president, and a secretary and treasurer and such officers as the Board of Directors may consider necessary, all of whom may be elected or appointed by the Board of Directors, any two of such officers may be held by one person. The powers and duties of the officers shall be defined and determined as may be provided for in the by-laws.

Article Nine

The private property of its stockholders shall be exempt from all liabilities from its corporate debts.

Article Ten

The corporation may make and alter by-laws at pleasure and may authorize the Board of Directors so to do, subject to such restrictions as may be deemed advisable.

Article Eleven

The articles may be altered or amended or the corporation be dissolved and its business or affairs wound up or terminated by the affirmative vote of the owners of not less than a majority of the class B stockholders at any annual meeting of the stockholders or at any special meeting thereof called for any such purpose.

Dated this 1st day of April, 1932, A. D.
J. R. HALL.
L. A. HALL.

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Attorney for the Defense

with EDMUND LOWE

EVELYN BRENT — CONSTANCE CUMMINGS

Novelization by arrangement with
Columbia Pictures

Pallid faced, haggard from months in a cell, the prisoner arose and gazed defiantly at the judge.

"You have been convicted of the murder of Roger Clarke," Judge McCabe droned on. "Have you anything to say before sentence is passed upon you?"

"I've got this to say—you know that I'm innocent," John Wallace declared, pointing to the District Attorney. "You don't care whether I'm innocent or guilty. All you care about is that I'm the eighty-second man you've sent to the electric chair—and you think that you'll be able to climb over our dead bodies into the Governor's chair—"

The judge's gavel descended furiously.

The policeman seized the screaming man.

Burton got up, his suave voice magically stilling the uproar.

"If your honor please—I'm very much interested in what the prisoner has to say."

John Wallace dramatically pointed to a soberly dressed woman, about thirty years old, sitting just inside the railing. An eleven year old boy, sobbing violently held his arm protectively about the woman.

"Take a good look at the rest of your job—and when you get to the Governor's office, think about them. They didn't commit any crime, either, but you're making that boy an orphan and that woman a widow. Go on! Run for Governor!"

His face now grave, the District Attorney again arose to address the Court.

"I submit to your honor whether or not I have conducted this case in a proper manner," he said.

"You have, Mr. District Attorney. You have been eminently fair throughout the trial and the court feels that the verdict was reached entirely in accordance with the evidence."

"I thank your honor. And in fairness to the defendant, I ask that his statement be also made part of the record."

"It is so ordered."

As he entered his office, Burton was greeted like a conquering hero. Sycophantic young lawyers, now Assistant District Attorneys by the grace of some Tammany leader, called congratulations to him. "Well, boss, another feather in your cap," one exclaimed.

"A feather in my cap," Burton mused.

"Yes—a horsefeather!" Ruth Barry, his secretary, replied.

"Why do you say that?"

"Because that's what I think."

"Didn't you hear what the judge said about me—about my able and fearless presentation of the people's case?"

"The people had no case. All they had was a very clever District Attorney. If you had been Wallace's lawyer, he would have been a free man today. He was convicted entirely on circumstantial evidence, and you know it!"

"What's the difference as long as he's guilty?" he asked.

"You didn't prove he was—you just made the jury think so."

"He's guilty, Barry," Burton brought the colloquy to an end in a manner which left the girl no doubt that he actually was convinced John Wallace had been justly tried and brought to book for the crime he had committed.

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Many women had shared minor roles in Burton's life, but there was one woman for whom Bill Burton cared more than any of the rest. She was Valeska Lorraine, a brunette of thirty-one who had been in the Ziegfeld Follies.

It was only half-past eleven. Burton saw by a swift glance at his watch. He hadn't breakfasted yet. Why not make a surprise call on Val. She would probably be just getting up.

Burton took a key from his pocket and let himself into her suite.

Val wore a lacy negligee and was sitting on a small settee. Nearby, his derby hat set jauntily atop his sleek black hair, sat a

young man of crafty countenance whom Burton at once recognized.

"Why, hello Bill," Valeska welcomed him. "This is a surprise." Burton regarded her coldly. Then he looked contemptuously at her companion.

"This is Nick Quinn, Bill," she said, feigning an awful-glad-to-see you manner. "He wanted to see you about a matter, so he wanted me to fix up an appointment."

Burton still stared at her.

"I was just going to call you at your office, Bill," she said. "I wanted you to have lunch with me—or breakfast. What time is it, anyhow? I just got up."

Nick Quinn tried to help, too.

"You made me just \$5,000 today, Mr. Burton," he said, with an oily smile. "I laid a bet with Marty MacDonald of \$5,000 even that Wallace would be convicted and now, thanks to you, it's in the bag."

"I want to thank you, Nick," he told him, "for taking her off my hands. It may relieve you to know that I'm not taking up my option on her."

He looked at the sleek, dapperly garbed underworld figure.

"What's that got to do with me?" Nick demanded.

"Now you won't have to sneak in here any more. She's yours. Nick for better or worse. And she ought to be a swell running mate for you. A two-time dame for a small-time crook! You've done me a favor, Nick, by picking her out of my hair, so now I'll give you a tip. You'd better stick to petty larceny, because if you should ever quit dealing from the bottom of the deck and get ambitious, you might run into me in a courtroom some day . . . and if you do . . ."

His face assumed a look of disgust. He decided not to waste more words on them and walked out the door.

Months passed by, Burton returning from the horse races at Belmont, heard a newsboy shouting "Extra! Extra! another confessor Clark murder! Innocent man electrocuted!"

He seized the paper. He read the headlines and scanned enough of the story to realize that it was really true—that John Wallace, the man who had died in the electric chair early that same day, had actually been innocent of the crime for which he had convicted him!

"Come here, Barry," he called into the dictograph, as he returned to his office. "Bring your notebook."

"To His Excellency, The Governor. Dear Sir: For reasons which are self-evident, I can no longer function as District Attorney . . . From now on I intend to devote myself to the defense of accused persons instead of to their prosecution."

Ruth paused in her note (looking up, surprised).

"Please consider this my formal resignation, to take effect as soon as you can appoint my successor," he went on.

Then he noticed that Ruth had not taken the latter part of his dictation.

"What's the matter—something wrong with your ears?" he demanded, gruffly.

"Yes, I can't believe them," she retorted. "Just because a couple of newspapers and a few political enemies try to start something."

Burton took the newspaper on his desk and flung it viciously across the room.

"That isn't it. I don't care what they say. There's only one critic I'm afraid of."

"Who?"

"My conscience, Barry. I'm guilty of murder!"

"You're nothing of the sort! You believed Wallace was guilty—so did everybody else . . . You gave him a fair trial . . . You even let him abuse you in open court. You haven't any right to—"

Burton went to the hat tree and put on his coat and hat.

"You're a good kid, Barry. Write that letter."

"Where are you going?"

"I'm going to pay a bill."

TO BE CONTINUED

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NEW modern four family brick apartment. Steam heat, Frigidaire, Oak floors, four brick garages, always filled. Will sell reasonable cash price. Am leaving city. Joseph Miller, 2212 Garfield St., Clinton, Iowa.

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CASH PAID for fresh eggs. Baker Hospital.

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED TO Buy: Used Tractors and Fordson Tractor Parts. Dick Anderson, 115 Chestnut St.

CROCODILE VENERATED

Albino crocodiles are held in veneration by natives of Nigeria.

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I WILL check your furnace any time free. Aitken Sheet Metal 220 Walnut.

RAISE RABBITS for Gebhardt. You should make \$1,000.00 a year on 100 rabbits. We buy all you raise. Gebhardt Rabbit Farm Muscatine, Iowa.

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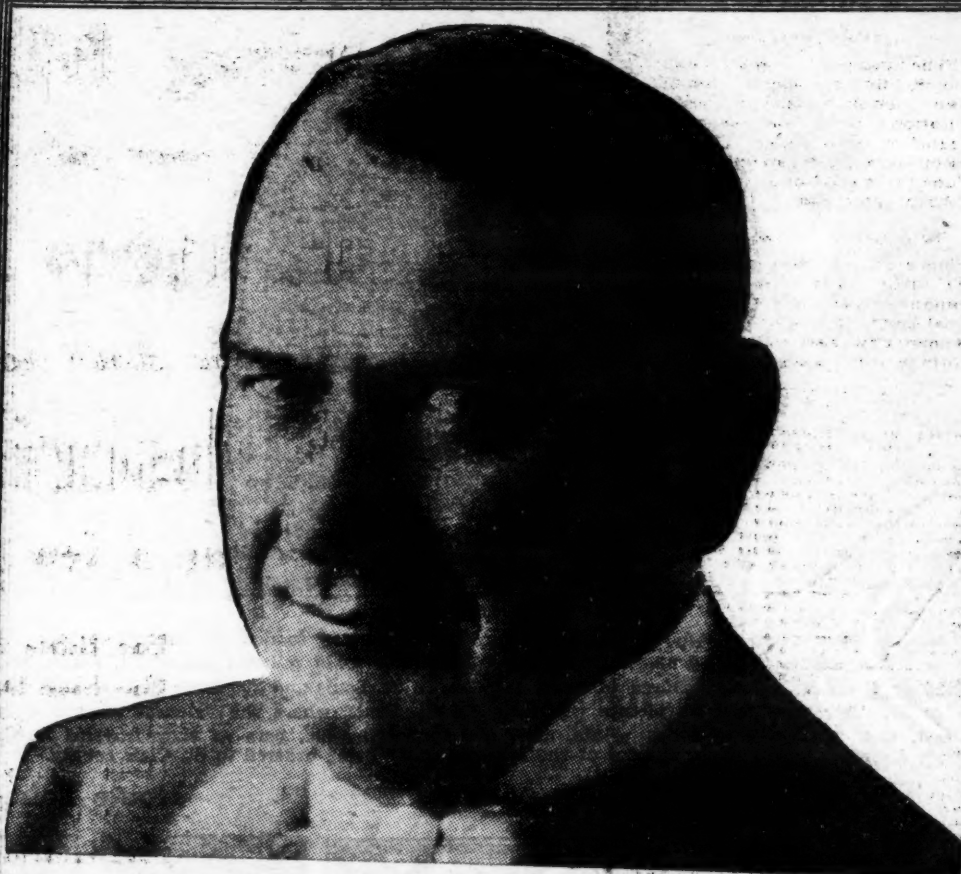
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OVERDOING THE FRACTIONS

How comes it that it is often said a man may be half right—never one-third or one-fourth right?—Toledo Blade.



JEHOVAH GOD'S KINGDOM

Is the Only Hope of the World! Do You Want to Know the Truth?

Hear the Sweeping Away of the Cobwebs of Ignorance and Superstition From Around the Bible! Hear the Proof As to the Hope of the World!

There must be some reasonable explanation of the perplexing conditions that afflict the entire human race at this time!

The people are asking: "WHAT DOES IT ALL MEAN? WHAT IS THE HOPE FOR THE FUTURE?"

No longer are they content to let pass the statements of those who set themselves up as authorities whether these be political, financial, scientific or religious leaders. Honest, thinking people are weary of the contradictions of these men. They know and fully realize there is no relief coming from them and the honest, thinking people are anxious to KNOW THE TRUTH!

TUNE IN WOC, Davenport and WHO, Des Moines

EVERY SUNDAY AFTERNOON FROM 5:30 TO 5:45 O'CLOCK

"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"

ALL FOOD PICKLED

In the old days of the sea everything in the line of food had to be pickled: meat, fish, vegetables and even the cheese.

RESTORES HIS VIRTUE

The influence that does most to make a man's youth virtuous is a fading memory.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Breaks Woman's Parachute Record



(Acme Photo)

Miss Smarana Braescu, who broke the women's parachute record, leaping 24,000 feet from an airplane near San Francisco, Cal. She is a Rumanian.

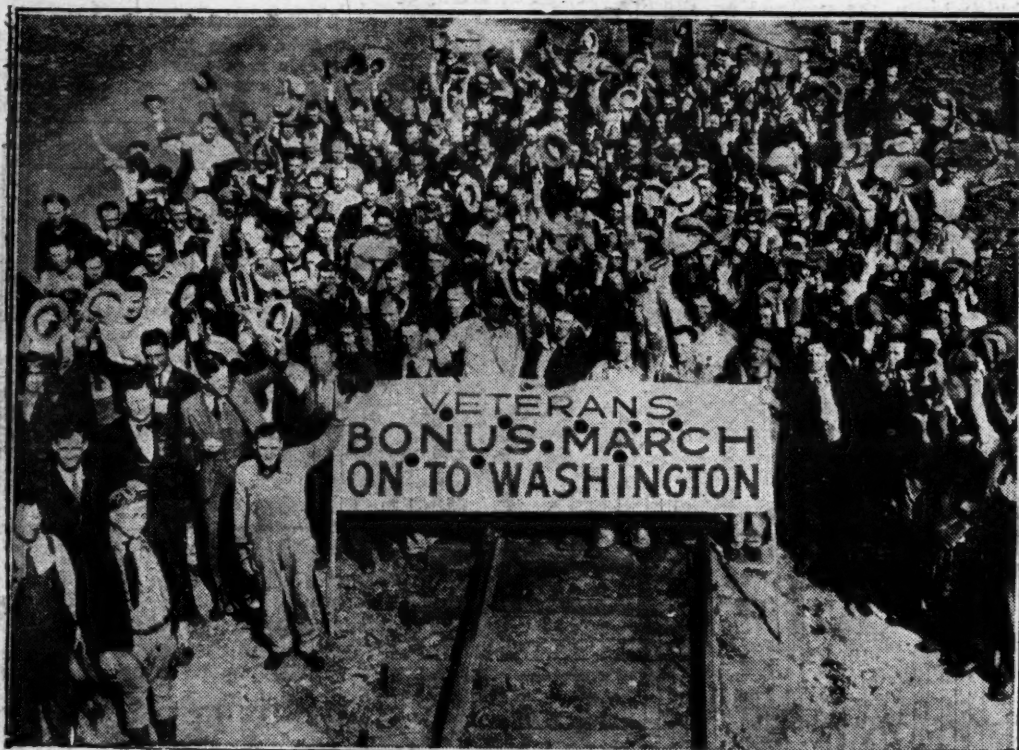
Bank Robbers Confess And Name Policemen



(Acme Photo.)

Six men, who are alleged to have aided in the \$52,000 robbery of the Union National bank of Streator, Ill., on Monday, May 16, are locked up in the county jail at Ottawa. The men accused two police officers of aiding them. In this picture are: Left to right, seated: Pat Roche of Chicago, chief investigator for state's attorney; Louis Katzewitz, and Al Brown, alias Abe Kotskoff, two of the robbers. Standing: Roy Lapitz, Bankers' association detective; Sheriff E. J. Welter of La Salle county, and Policemen Louis Capparelli and Mike Casey.

Bonus Army Soaps Rails; Halts Trains; State Troops Called Out



(Acme Photo)

Unemployed war veterans, who are on their way to Washington to demand immediate payment of their bonus, on Monday tied up traffic on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad out of St. Louis, Mo., by soaping the rails. Two hundred of them now are in St. Louis and 200 more in Caseyville, Ill., both in St. Clair county. This picture was taken in St. Louis, where the veterans arrived from Portland, Ore., and other western points, after commandeering box cars as they traveled along. Monday's disorders led to six companies of the 130th infantry being ordered to St. Clair county.

Police Officers Accused By Bandits



(Acme Photo.)

Patrolman George Kmetz (left) and Assistant Chief of Police Clarence Goss of Streator, Ill., who are under arrest in Ottawa, Ill., La Salle county seat, charged with complicity in the \$52,000 robbery Monday, May 16, of the Union National Bank of Streator.

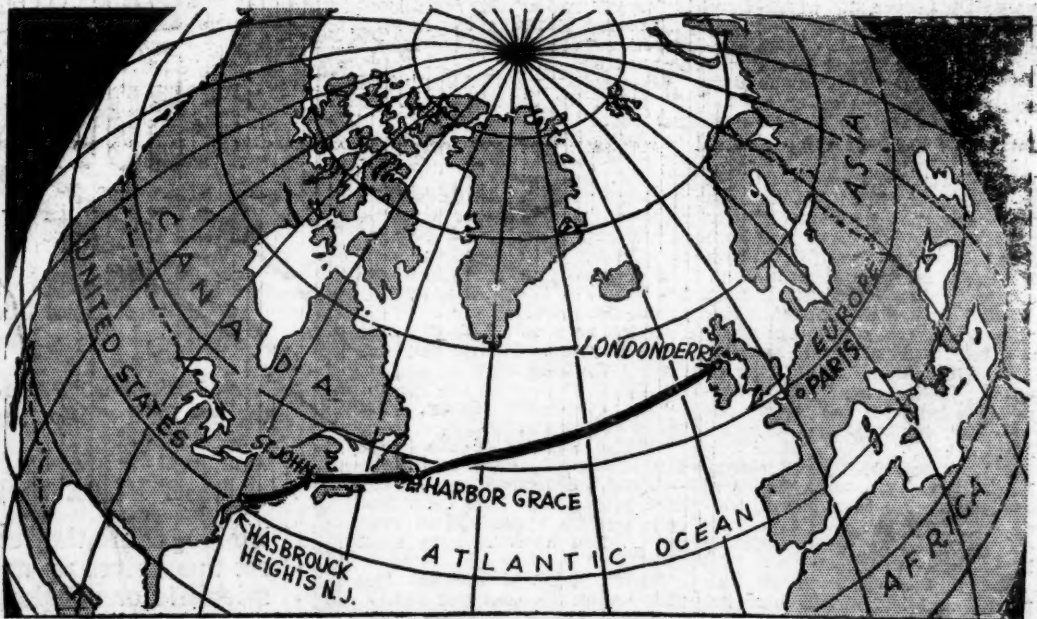
The Conqueror Of The Atlantic



(Acme Photo)

The conqueror of the Atlantic ocean, Amelia Earhart Putnam, and her husband, George Palmer Putnam, the New York publisher.

Route Taken By Mrs. Putnam On Her Solo Flight



(Acme Photo)

This map indicates where Mrs. Amelia Putnam, formerly of Chicago, ended her flight across the Atlantic. She had intended to fly to Paris. Mrs. Putnam left Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., at 2:16 p. m. Thursday, Chicago daylight saving time, and landed at St. John, New Brunswick, at 5:46 p. m. the same day. She took off from St. John at 7:02 a. m. Friday and landed at 11:31 a. m. at Harbor Grace, N. F. After five hours of rest she took off at 4:51 p. m. Friday for Paris. She was forced to land five miles from Londonderry, Ireland, by a leaky gasoline line.

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